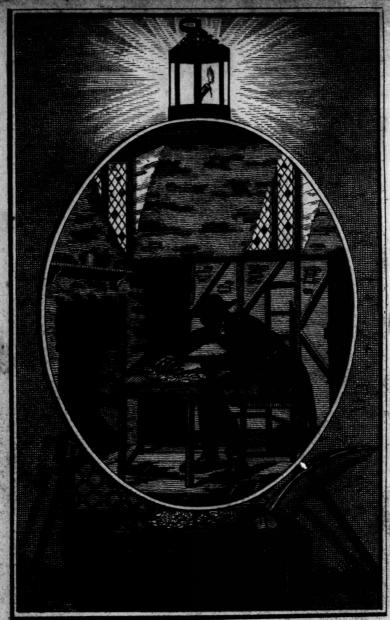


Ja. King del et saulp."

## DANIEL DANCER ESQ.

Like the Magpie he hides the Gold he cannot make

Published as the Act directs Dec. 16.1796. by J. Ridoway York Street S. James's Sq.



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### BIOGRAPHICAL

# CURIOSITIES;

OR,

### VARIOUS PICTURES

OF

### HUMAN NATURE.

CONTAINING

ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTICK MEMOIRS

..

## DANIEL DANCER, Esq.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MISER.

&c. &c.

"The proper study of mankind is man."

#### LONDON:

Printed for JAMES RIDGWAY, Tork Street, St. James's Square.

1797. .

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Chartel Asternational Company

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# ADVERTISEMENT.

THE innumerable volumes of novels and romances which are unceasingly offered to the publick, as exemplars of human life, must not arily, however ingeniously constructed, fail of their intended purpose, from the knowledge of their being sictions; but the vicissitudes and incidents which biography present, press upon the mind with the weight of truth, and are applicable to the purposes of life.

Under this idea, the present collection of Biographical Curiofities has been made, and it is hoped, while they may afford amusement, they will

convey instruction.

Harrow-on-the-Hill,

# ADVERTISEMENT.

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AVARICE of all other paffions is the most degrading to the understanding, and the most destructive of human happiness. The avaricious man perverts all the benign purposes of wealth; from him neither the arts nor industry receive encouragement, nor the distressed relief. The de-lightful sensations arising from the offices of philanthropy and benevolence, are strangers to his bosom; the only satisfaction he experiences

riences, is, in the contemplation of his accumulating treasure, and even that is disturbed by the insatiate thirst for gold, with which he is unceasingly harassed and irritated. Such a man was DANIEL DANCER.

Possessed of property to the amount of f. 3000 per annum, he lived in an apparent state of extreme indigence; and such was his "staunchless avarice," that he denied himself even the common necessaries of life.

"Most wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice, Whose greedy lust did lack in greatest store," Whose need had said but no end coverise."

Though a character of this description exhibits a numiliating picture of human nature, it furnishes an impressive illustration of the insufficiency of wealth to confer happiness, and suggests that consolatory resection to suffering poverty. With this view the following authentick particulars of Mr. Dancer's life have been collected.

His father lived on Harrow Weald Common, near Harrow-on-the-Hill, in the county of Middlesex. Here he had four children, three sons and one daughter. Daniel, the subject of this memoir, was the eldest, and was born in the year 1716.

His youth was not marked by any dispefition to those fingularities, which so peculiarly liarly distinguished his maturer years. It was not till after his father's death, and he had become independent, that he manifested that inordinate attachment to money, which in its progress completely undermined his happiness.

Miss Dancer's disposition exactly corresponded with her brother's, and she lived, or rather vegetated with him, until death feparated her from a world, in which she had lived to no other purpose than to give a melancholy and mortifying instance of hu-

man infirmity.

Before this faving pair had reached the fummit of the art of faving, by denying themselves a regular meal, however coarse in quality and small in quantity, they for a feries of years confantly on a Sunday boiled an ordinary piece of beef, called "flicking," with fourteen hard dumplings. This fupply was to last them throughout the week; and though in fummer the state of the meat strongly indicated to their smell the necessity of a fresh supply, they never relinquished their daily portion, with one cold dumpling!

During the period of this economical arrangement, an occurrence took place, which, while it offered a variation in their mode of

living,

living, gratified their uncommon propenfity

to faving.

One morning when Mr. Dancer was walking on the Common, he found a sheep, which had apparently died from disease. Incredible as it may appear, he instantly seized the probably putrid animal, dragged it home, skinned, and cut it up, and his fister made it into pies. On these they feasted with their accustomed frugality, juntil the whole were gone.

Whether Mr. Dancer was pleased at living at a small expence, while these pies, lasted, or at the change of diet they supplied, he expressed great partiality for, and was particularly careful of them, as the follow-

ing anecdote will illustrate:

Miss Dancer appearing one day very much depressed, a neighbour kindly inquired the cause, when she replied, that Daniel had scolded her for eating too freely of the mutton pies, and told her she was extravagant, which she thought extremely hard, knowing she was as saving as himself.

As Miss Dancer lived many years with her brother, their histories are necessarily intermixed. The following information respecting her may, therefore, not be unac-

ceptable.

Had

Had she not lived in an age when the great extension of reason and knowledge effectually precluded a belief in witchcraft, she certainly would have been mistaken for a witch, and burnt at the stake in consequence. She seldom quitted her wretched residence, except when roused by the noise of hunters and their hounds; she then sallied forth armed with a pitchfork to check the progress of these intruders on her brother's grounds; on these occasions she had more the appearance of an animated bundle of rags, than of a human being.

Though Mr. Dancer feldom manifested a predilection for any particular tenets of religion, it might seem from the following circumstance that he had somewhat of the leven of predestination in his composition. "But let never so much probability," says Mr. Locke, "hang on one side a covetous man's reasoning, and money in the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh."

During the illness which terminated his fifter's existence, he was importuned to procure her some medical affistance; to which he sternly replied, "Why should I waste my money in wickedly endeavouring to counteract the will of Providence? If the old girl's time is come, the nostrums of all the quacks in Christendom cannot save

B 3

her; and she may as well die now as at any future period." But had he thought differently it is most probable she would have rejected any affistance. The dread of ex-

pence was infurmountable.

The only nutriment he offered her at this period, was her accustomed allowance—a cold hard dumpling, with a piece of the sticking of beef—to which he added, "if you don't like it you may go without."—Lady Tempest, however (who with Captain Holmes, inherited the whole of Mr. Dancer's fortune) supplied this deficiency of brotherly affection, by the most attentive kindness.

Miss Dancer was possessed of f. 2000 which the intended leaving to Lady Tempest. With this view she directed her will to be made, but before the could fign it, the died. Thus her property being left undisposed of, her two brothers wished to divide it equally with Mr. Dancer, but this he obstinately refused, and his brothers. perfevering in their demand to participate, a law fuit enfued, and Mr. Dancer recovered 1. 1040 of his fifter's property, as the price of her board for thirty years, at £. 30 per annum, and f. 100 or each of the two last years, as he declared that during that time, the had done nothing but eat, and lay in

in bed. The money remaining after these deductions, was equally divided among the three brothers.

The prodigal, the gamester, and the ambitious may have something to plead in palliation of their inordinate attachment to their respective objects and pursuits; but the miser gratises his passion, at the expence of every indulgence, and every conveniency of life. Like the Magpie he hides the gold he cannot make use of.

So rigid was Mr. Dancer's avarice, that he rarely washed his face or hands. Soap was dear, towels would wear, and when dirty, washing of them was expensive. To obviate, however, the danger that might arise from too great an accumulation of filth, he would, when the sun shone forth, betake himself to a neighbouring pool, wash himself with sand, and lay on his back in the sun to dry himself.

His garments were fo ragged, that, to prevent their exposing entirely what they but partly concealed, he generally kept them together by girting a hayband round his body. The stockings he usually wore, had been so frequently darned and patched, that scarcely any of the original could be perceived, and in dirty or cold weather, they were thickly covered with ropes of hay as a

fucce:

fuccedaneum for boots. In fact, the whole of his appearance presented the most finished picture of human penury ever, perhaps, exhibited.

At one period of his avaricious career, he used to buy two shirts annually, but, for fome years previous to his death, he never allowed himself more than one, which he would purchase at an old cloaths shop, and seldom went beyond half-a-crown in price; nor did it ever after coming into his possession undergo the necessary operation of either washing or mending; it was doomed to perpetual flavery, until it fell from his back in rags. Hence it will be eafily credited, nor will it excite the least degree of furprize in any person's mind, when it is faid, that notwithstanding Mr. Dancer's peculiarity of disposition, induced him to avoid fociety, he was feldom without a very numerous and lively party about him, whose attachment to his person rendered his neighbours and others extremely cautious of approaching him.

When his fifter died there was a pair of fheets on his bed, which he would never fuffer to be removed, and when they were worn out, he never after laid in linen.

He would never allow his bed to be made, nor his house to be cleaned. The room in which which he fat was nearly filled with flicks he had purloined from the neighbouring

hedges.

It was Mr. Dancer's opinion, that every man ought to be his own cobler, and he acted confonantly to it. For many years he mended his shoes, for which purpose he always kept the necessary implements by him. The last pair he wore, by the frequent soles and coverings they had received from his thrifty hands, had become so ponderous and large, that they bore a greater similatude to hog-troughs than shoes.

As it was supposed that Mr. Dancer had considerable sums of money hidden in his house, some ill-disposed person once broke in, and though he carried some things away, he was disappointed of his grand object, for Mr. Dancer concealed his treasure where no one could ever think of looking; bank-notes he used to hide among the cobwebs in the cow-house, and guineas in the fire-place,

covered with foot!

The thief was foon after apprehended and executed. It being necessary that Mr. Dancer should attend the trial, Lady Tempest requested he would put on a clean shirt, which she would send him. "No, no," he replied, "'tis unnecessary; the one I have

on is quite clean, I have not worn it above

From the evident want of affection with which he treated his fifter, it might be fupposed he could not love any thing but money; he had, however, a dog, of which he was extremely fond, and which he always called " Bob my child." His treatment of this dog offers an instance of that inconfiftency in human actions which philosophy cannot reconcile. While his felf-denial was fuch, that frequently rather than expend a penny, he would have recourse to the potliquor of Lady Tempest's kitchen, of which he would drink fo enormously, as to be under the necessity of rolling himself upon the floor before he could get to fleep, he allowed "Bob" a pint of milk daily; and though we cannot positively affert that he purchafed it, it is most probable that he did, as it was regularly supplied by a neighbouring farmer, when he had no cow of his own.

A complaint being made to Mr. Dancer, that "Bob" had worried some sheep, he took the dog to a blacksmith's shop, and had all his teeth broken off short. He never assigned any reason for this barbarous act, possibly it was to prevent him from committing any further damages, and for which he would have been obliged to make compen-

fation.

So attentive was this fingularly parfimonious man to every thing that could contribute, however remotely, to his advantage, that when compelled to obey the dictates of nature, he would rather walk two miles than not affift in manuring his own lands:

Whenever he went out, he gathered up every bone he could find, and when he did not meet with any, or not a fufficient number to fill his pockets, he generally loaded himself with the cattles dung from the Common. The bones that had any meat on them, he used to pick clean for his own eating, and then break them into fmall pieces for "Bob." With the dung he formed a novel species of scrutoire; it served him to conceal his money in after his death, a thirty pound bank-note was found in a parcel in the cow-house.

Though he never indulged in the extravagant luxury of fnuff, he always folicited a pinch from those who did; by this mode he generally, in about a month, filled a fnuffbox, which he always carried about him: he then would barter its contents at a neighbouring chandler's shop for a farthing candle, and which candle was made to last until he had replenished his box, as he never suffered any light in his house, except while he

was going to bed.

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He never allowed his old horse more than two shoes, and those for his fore-feet, deeming it an unnecessary expense to shoe the hind feet.

That "covetousness," as an elegant writer observes, "debaseth a man's spirit, and sinks it into the earth," this anecdote fully proves.

Mr. Dancer having come to London one day, for the purpose of investing two thoufand pounds in the funds, a gentleman, who met him near the Royal Exchange, taking him for a beggar, humanely flipped a penny into his hand. Mr. Dancer was at first somewhat furprifed, but instantly recollecting that " every little helps," he pocketed the money and walked on. Perhaps he confidered this penny as the feed of a guinea, to which it might attain by gentle gradations, and ultimately multiply into thousands. In fact, fuch fmall fums are the femina of wealth, and may be compared to feconds of time, which generate years, centuries, and even eternity itself.

Of a character so singular every trait is interesting. For the science of medicine he always seemed to entertain the greatest contempt; he considered the gentlemen of the faculty as mere quacks, or, to use his own language, "medical tinkers, who, in endea-

YOUT-

vouring to patch up one blemish in the hu-

man frame, never fail to make ten."

His prejudice against the legal tribe he carried to an almost incredible excess; indeed, its inveteracy was so strong, that it would be better termed a determined aversion from this class of men, as this anecomo

dote will prove.

Having a horse to dispose of, a gentleman from London presented himself as a purchafer, offering fifteen pounds for it, but Mr. Dancer suspecting him to be a limb of the law, actually refused to fell him the horse, even for ready money; nor is it less worthy of remark, that he shortly afterwards sold it to a neighbouring acquaintance, who agreed to give him half-a-crown more than the first bidder, on condition of having fix months credit. Thus did the old mifer. notwithstanding his extreme avarice, forgetting that the legal interest of the proffered fum amounted to treble what he confented to receive, fuffer himfelf to be duped by the feemingly superiour offer of a craftyman, from whom he never obtained a fingle shilling of the purchase-money.

It is supposed that Mr. Dancer's antipathy to practitioners in the law, was not, like many of the prejudices of otherwise more liberal minded men, without foundation.

He

He has been frequently heard to declare, that rather than hold any connection with a lawyer, he would deal with the devil himfelf, and should with less reluctance undertake to explore the infernal regions of burning sulphur, than traverse the crooked mazes of the law. Probably he, like many others, had suffered severely by the infamous practices of some of those villainous depredators, those penifogging locusts, who, to the difgrace of the profession, and of our jurif-prudence, infest every corner of the kingdom, feasting upon the spoils of that cause-less litigation, which they daily excite by their dark machinations.

To a man of Mr. Dancer's disposition, perhaps, the unsuccessful termination of a legal suit, even such a one as we shall here relate the particulars of, might be of sufficient moment to produce a decided hatred

against the law and its professors.

Going one day to purchase an old shirt, he was desired by the mistress of the shop to mention his price, that she might suit him accordingly; he told her, "as much under three shillings as possible." Upon this reply, a shirt was produced, which after a considerable time was spent in proposals of abatement on one side, and refusals on the other, Mr. Dancer agreed to give (as he declared)

declared) two shillings and nine-pence for; not without manifesting much discontent at the extravagance of the price, it being three-pence more than he had ever before given. He handed the woman three shillings, and waited for the change, but, to his great vexation and aftonishment, she abfolutely refused to give any, positively alledging that he agreed for a shirt at the price of the fum received. Mr. Dancer urged the contrary, and remonstrated against her conduct, but without effect. To suffer fuch a diminution of his property without some efforts to obtain reparation, would be a criminal neglect. He haftened to one of the police offices, and preferred his complaint; he was there advised, as his only refource, to fummon the woman to a court of conscience; he lingered not in adopting this mode of redrefs, and to support his claim made two journies to town; but, alas! fuch is "the glorious uncertainty of the law," that after a full hearing, the poor man was non-fuited; dreadful decree! for independant of the loss of the original debt of three-pence, he was compelled to pay the costs of court, which amounted to the enormous fum of five shillings! and to increase his misfortune, the two journies had occasioned him to incur the additional expence

pence of three-pence more, for who can suppose, that a man of his age and wealth could travel, on foot, from Harrow Weald Common to London, a distance of sifteen miles, and back on the same day, without indulging himself with a pennyworth of bread and cheese, and a halfpennyworth of small beer.

Lady TEMPEST was the only person who had any influence on this unfortunate miser; and though she knew she would divide the bulk of his fortune with Captain Holmes, she with that gentleman, employed every device to make him partake of those conveniencies and indulgencies which his riches

could supply, but without effect.

One day, however, Lady Tempest had the fatisfaction to prevail on him to purchase a hat (having worn the one he then possessed, for thirteen years) from a Jew for a shilling. On visiting him the next day, she, to her very great astonishment, observed he still retained the old chapeau. On repeatedly inquiring the reason, he at length told her, that after much solicitation he had prevailed on old Griffiths, his servant, to give him fix-pence prosit! upon the hat he had purchased the day before.

Lady Tempest knowing he was partial to trout stewed in claret, one day sent him

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some as a present. It was frosty weather, and the stew from lying by a night had become congealed. As he was very liable to the tooth ache, he did not dare ear it until it was warmed, and to light a fire was an expence he could not afford. His thrifty genius however foon fuggested a means of imparting a fufficient degree of warmth to the flew for him to eat of it, without incurring either pain or expence. In fevere weather, as it then was, he always lay in bed to keep himfelf warm, and he thought a fimilar mode might as well be adopted with the fish; to this end he had it put with the fauce between two pewter plates, and placing them under his body, fat upon them till their contents were sufficiently warm!!!

During the illness which terminated this miserable man's mispent life in the 78th year of his age, in the month of October, 1794, Lady Tempest accidentally called upon him, and found him laying in an old sack, which came up to his neck. On Lady Tempest's remonstrating against the impropriety of such a situation, he replied, that having come into the world without a shirt, he was determined to go out in the same manner. She then requested him to have a pillow to raise his head, which he refused,

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but

but ordered his old fervant Griffiths to bring

him a trus of hay for that purpose.

The house in which Mr. Dancer lived. and which, at his death, came into the poffession of Captain Holmes, was a most miserable building: it had not been repaired for half a century. Though poor in external appearance, its interiour was foon discovered to be very rich: at different times Captain Holmes found feveral large bowls filled with guineas and half-guineas, and various parcels of bank notes thuffed under the covers of old chairs. In the stable also Captain Holmes found fome jugs of dollars and shillings. It was known that Mr. Dancer was accustomed to go to this place in the dead of night, but for what purpose even old Griffiths could not ascertain; but it is supposed it was to rob one jug to add to a bowl, which was buried in the kitchen.

Lady Tempest, we lament to say, did not live to enjoy that increase of wealth, she acquired by Mr. Dancer's death; the sickness she contracted during her attendance on him, soon after closed the period of her

life.

That the advantages of fortune, unless properly directed, will not render their possessor happy, these particulars of Mr.

Dancer's

Dancer's life irrefragably prove; yet, should the disgusting picture they offer to our contemplation, contribute to destroy a similar propensity in another, even such a life as Mr. Dancer's will not have been useless.

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### MEMOIRS

### JONAS HANWAY.

N detailing the fplendid achievements of ambition, which generally diffinguish the lives of heroes and of kings, little is offered that can be adopted or attained by the generality of mankind. But an account of the man whose life was spent in unremitting exertions for the welfare and happiness of his fellow-creatures, who devoted his time and fortune to their fervice, and whose sole principle of action was universal philanthropy; offers an example which every one must esteem, and every one may imitate. Such was Jonas HANWAY.

He was born at Portfmouth, in Hampshire, on the 12th of August, 1712. His father being killed by an accident, his mo-

ther

ther was left to rear him and three other children, all very young, by her own exertions. She removed to London, where Jonas was put to school, learned writing and accounts, and made some proficiency in Latin. Such was his mother's care and affection during this period, that he never afterwards spoke or wrote of her but in terms of the highest reverence and gratitude. At the age of seventeen he went to Lisbon: arrived in June, 1729, and was apprenticed to a merchant in that city.

His early life was marked with that difcreet attention to bufiness, and love of neatness and regularity, which distinguished his future character. At Lisbon his affections were captivated by a lady, then celebrated for her beauty and mental accomplishments; but she preferring another for her husband, returned to England, and spent the latter part of her life in London, on terms of triendship with Mr. Hanway, who never married, though he was a strong advocate for matrimony, and recommended it to all young people.

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His

noher On the expiration of his apprenticeship, he entered into business at Lisbon, as a merchant or factor, but soon returned to London. From that time to the year 1743, when he went to St. Petersburgh to settle,

having

having accepted the offer of a partnership in the house of Mr. Dingley, a merchant there, nothing remarkable occurred. He was not, however, in this period, nor in any other of his long life, inactive. As commerce was his profession, he pursued it with arduous and indefatigable attention, and the strictest regard to honour and integrity.

At St. Petersburgh, he first became acquainted with the Caspian trade, then in its infancy, and entertained an ardent define to fee Persia. An opportunity soon offered

for its gratification. A third of nonnease Jense

John Elton, an English seaman, who in 1738 made a proposal to some British factors, at St. Petersburgh, to introduce a trade through Ruffia into Persia, which was accepted, having made one voyage with fuccess, and obtaining a decree of the regent in favour of the new trade, when he went again into Persia, in 1742, deferted the cause he was engaged in, and entered into the service of the Persian sovereign, as " fuperintendant of the Persian coast of " the Caspian," with design to build ships in the European manner for the navigation of that fea. The factors much alarmed at this defertion, determined to fend one of their company into Perfia to superintend the trade.

trade. Mr. Hanway voluntarily offered himself, and was, from his known integrity.

and perseverance, accepted.

On the tenth of September, 1743, hé left St. Petersburgh, attended by an interpreter who had before been in that part of Persia, into which he was going; a clerk; a tartar boy as a fervant; and a guard, having under his care thirty-seven bales of English cloth, making twenty carriage loads. On the twentieth of December he landed fafe at Astrabad, in Persia; and on the first of January, 1745, he arrived at St. Petersburgh, after an absence of a year and fixteen weeks, in which time he had travelled about five thousand four hundred English miles, and experienced the most uncommon difficulties and dangers, which he encountered with eminent address, perseverance, and intrepidity \*. In the land handle

At this place he had some differences with the persons who had been interested in the Caspian trade, but they were such as failure of success was likely to produce, and being referred to arbitration were ami-

cably adjusted.

<sup>\*</sup> See his historical account of the British trade over the Caspian Sea, &c. in 2 vols. 4to, published by A. Millar.

On his return from Persia he, at Moscow, received letters acquainting him of the death of a relation, by which he reaped certain pecuniary advantages, much exceeding any he could expect from his engagement in the Caspian affairs: "Providence was thus indulgent to me," says he, "as if he meant to reward me for the sincerity of my endeavours."

Like a true patriot, the love of his country never forfook Mr. Hanway wherever he went; he omitted no opportunity of informing himself of the events which passed in it. Nothing that happened among his friends was indifferent to him; and he at last relinquished a lucrative line of trade to return to England, that he might "consult his own health, and do as much good to himself, and others, as he was able."

In 1750 he returned to England, where, with the exception of two short intervals, he spent the rest of his life, in a continued course of good actions, pursued with such assiduity, that this latter part of it was hardly less active, though certainly less exposed to

danger, than the former.

On his arrival in London he went to his fifter's house in the Strand, where he lived as a private gentleman. His fortune was small, but sufficient to supply all his wants,

and afford a portion to alleviate real distress when it came to his notice.

His carriage was a folo; the device, a man dreffed in the Perfian habit, just landed in a storm on a rude coast, and leaning on his sword; his countenance calm and resigned. In the back-ground was depicted a boat beat about by the billows: in front, a shield charged with his arms leaning against a tree, and underneath, the motto in English, "Never Despair." This device represented an occurrence he experienced during his travels. His time was passed in arranging the materials for his travels, in transacting the business of his brother Thomas, who was captain of the Windsor; and in acts of kindness and beneficence suited to his income.

He chose to print his travels at his own expence, that he might not lead a bookseller into an engagement to his loss, and engaged some of the best artists to engrave the charts and maps, which he had procured abroad, and to design and engrave some of the principal events that had happened to him in the course of his travels. The printing and engraving cost him seven hundred pounds. The first edition, of twelve hundred copies, in four quarto volumes, was published in 1753, and received with universal approbation. When this impression was sold, he disposed

disposed of the copy-right to Mr. A. Millar, who published a second edition in two quarto volumes: a third and a fourth edition were foon called for. Lady Germain, to whom Mr. Hanway dedicated this work,

Presented him with fifty guineas.

The application he bestowed on this favourite object greatly injured his health, and as foon as he had fold his interest in the work, and fent fome copies to his friends abroad, he went to Tunbridge for a few weeks, from thence, in September, he went to Paris, staid a month, and returned lei-

furely to London. The also at the least During this tour, the question relative to the expediency of naturalizing the fews came to be agitated. A bill was brought. into the House of Commons for that purpose: Mr. Hanway was against this meafure: he arranged his arguments, and fent the manuscript to England, where they were published, under the title of "A letter against the protosed naturalization of the Jews." On his return to England he published his "Review of the proposed naturalization of the Jews." And, "Letters admonitory and argumentative, on the same fubject." Each of these publications, replete with acute reasoning and sound argument, were eagerly read by perions of both parties, 2019011

parties, and he is supposed to have been a principal mean of causing the repeal of the act. This opposition laid the foundation of Mr. Hanway's celebrity as a public spirited man.

About this time (1754) Mr. Spranger, a gentleman of Covent Garden, published the outline of a plan for paving the fireess of the city and liberty of Westminster, in an uniform manner. Mr. Hanway, ever attentive to the public interest, published a " Letter to Mr. Spranger on his excellent proposals for cleanfing and lighting the streets of Westminster, &c." About seven years afterwards, by the affiftance of Parliament, the plan was adopted agreeably to Mr. Hanway's hints and observations, who attended closely to the bufiness, till it was carried into execution, and when he found the citizens of London had come to a refolution to adopt the new mode of paving, he directed his attention to other objects of general uti-

The limits of this publication will not admit either of a particular account of Mr. Hanway's very numerous literary productions, nor of the public charitable inflitutions which he proposed and brought to perfection, and the many others already founded, which by his exertions were ren-

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dered more beneficial to the objects for

which they were intended.

His literary productions all tended either to the noble purpoles of patriotism, benevolence, or piety; and the public institutions which he founded, or forwarded by his judicious and unceasing endeavours, will perpetuate his name

" To the last moment of recording time,"

The MARINE SOCIETY, an institution unequalled for substantial utility, and real national advantage, was first proposed by Jonas Hanway, and by his close and constant attention to its interests, and the management of its finances, in its infant state, brought it to the strength and maturity it now possesses.

To the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, in 1758, Mr. Hanway paid fifty pounds to conflict the himself a governour for life, and with his usual earnestness set about acquiring a knowledge of the state of the institution, and considering how his assistance and advice might be best directed for its advancement. All children offered, not exceeding two months old, were admitted. Mr. Hanway conceiving that this universal admission had a tendency to promote licentiousness, by weaken-

weakening the force of that first passion of nature, the attachment of the parent to her own offspring, published his opinions to the guardians, and to the world; he met with considerable opposition; he however pursued his object, with his accustomed ardour and perseverance, and succeeded.

Time has shewn that he was right.

An afylum for women of the town was his next object, and Mr. Dingley having, in 1758, offered to the public his "Propo-fal for establishing a place of reception for penitent prostitutes." Mr. Hanway recommended it by a pamphlet and several letters, and succeeded in establishing the MAGDA-LEN HOSPITAL. He took great delight in entertaining the women who had left the hospital and settled in life, at his own house; he encouraged their visits, inquired their manner of life, gave them advice, and, to shew his sincerity, always accompanied it with a small present.

The most splendid instance of Mr. Hanway's perseverance and philanthropy was his exertions for the preservation of the lives of the infant parish poor, within the bills of mortality. From the year 1757 to 1762, his principal employment was visiting the workhouses in these cities. He likewise travelled through the greatest part of Eng-

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land,

land, to compare the mortality of the country workhouses with that of the metropolis; and was convinced that the great disproportion of death in these cities, was owing to the air of the workhouses being too confined and impure for the lungs of new-born infants. He published his observations, but his accounts were fo melancholy as to be generally discredited. In 1761, he obtained an act of parliament, obliging every London parish to keep an annual register of all the infants, received, discharged, and dead; and from these registers which were directed to be published yearly by the company of parish clerks, he selected, from time to time, every thing that could tend to convince the public of the necessity of an alteration. He fremmed every opposition by stating facts, and at length, in 1766, by unequalled perfeverance, enduring every rebuff, answering every objection, and accommodating himself to every humour for the furtherance of his benevolent plan, almost without affistance, and at his own expence, he obtained an act 7 Geo. III. cap. 39. which directs, that all parish infants, belonging to the parishes within the bills of mortality, shall not be nursed in the workhouses, but be sent to nurse a certain number of miles out of town, until they are fix years old, under the care of guara

guardians, to be elected triennially, for the

express purpose of taking care of them.

The MISERECORDIA HOSPITAL was founded by Mr. Hanway, but is now declined. The MARITIME SCHOOL was also instituted by him, but did not succeed; he then proposed "Naval Schools," but this plan being too extensive to be adopted, it ended in fitting a ship to lie on the Thames, where boys are harboured and taught the rudiments of navigation, and are ready for any commander who demands them.

In the subscriptions which were raised for the fufferers by the fires at Montreal, in 1765, and at Barbadoes, in 1766, Mr. Hanway was principal actor. The diffresses of those wretched beings the chimney sweepers engaged his earnest attention; the plan for the relief of the black poor was also his; and for the promotion of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, he employed every means within his power. His name appeared to every propofal for the benefit of mankind, and brought with it more than his own benefaction; for people fully convinced of Mr. Hanway's difinterestedness, and the fincerity of his intentions, were affured their bounty would be fully and carefully expended.

At Court he fometimes made his appearance; but it is not known that either

openly

openly or privately he folicited a reward for his services, although he was acquainted with some of those who had the dispensation of court favours. He was not, however, suffered to waste his little fortune in the service of others. Five citizens of London, of whom the late Mr. Hoare, the banker, was one, waited on Lord Bute, the then minister, in a body, and in their own names, and the names of their fellow-citizens, requested some notice might be taken of him, and on the 17th of July, 1762, he was appointed by patent, one of the com-

missioners for victualling the navy.

With the increase of income this appointment produced, he thought he might extend his acquaintance, and took a house in Red Lion Square, the principal rooms of which he furnished, and decorated with paintings and emblematical devices, in a ffyle peculiar to himfelf; and as they were illustrative of his character, we shall describe some of those in his with-drawing-room. He had procured portraits of fix of the most celebrated beauties, one of which was of the actress Adrienne le Convreur, who died in the arms of Voltaire. These portraits, being all of the same size, he employed an ingenious workman to attach together, by a Tibbon curiously carved and gilded, which extended

extended several feet, so as to admit of their hanging in an uniform manner. On the smooth parts of this ribbon, which were glazed, were written some lines in praise of beauty; and over all was a statue representing humility. At the bottom hung a mirror, just sufficiently convex to resect a lady who looked in it, of the size of the portraits. Round the frame of the mirror was painted,

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"Wert thou, my daughter, fairest of the feven; Think on the progress of devouring time, And pay thy tribute to humility."

On the opposite side of the room was a picture, representing the tombof Pierre Mignard, painter to the king of France; and underneath a drawing of a country church yard, with a venerable old man seemingly in discourse with a young one. At a distance a young woman was seen praying near a grave; and on the side of a tomb, on which the old man's hand was laid, the following lines were inscribed.

Behold, my fon, this nameless monument; Instructive satire on our fond conceits.
'Tis not a name, but wisdom's character, Can raise and fire the immortal part of man. Within you stately temple thou may'st see The sculptur'd marble in its highest pomp; The curious workman's elevated art.

Pride

Pride still deludes us, with her foolish hopes Of fame, from tott'ring bufts and empty urns. When thou hast run thy course, dost thou expect Esteem and love will crowd about thy hearse? So great is man's forgetfulness of man, And gratitude, like thought, fo quickly dies; 'Tis equal all, the peafant and the prince. No record can avail but that of heaven. Thy faithful homage at religion's shrine Will heal all wounds thy virtue can receive: What greater blifs can we require, or God Bestow on beings so impure and frail! The daughter's tears shed o'er her father's grave Claim the fweet homage of humanity. Thy forrows shewn for such unfeign'd distress Are tributes which thou pay'ft at mercy's feat. But mark me well, my fon-True wisdom's children learn her pleasant ways, And still rejoice amid their sufferings: Their calling is to practife what they preach; Secure in pious conquest o'er the world, They feek and find the golden key of life, Which opes the portal to eternal blifs. O, may'ft thou learn to think, and reason right, And justly count upon eternity! That, whether thy short life shall end to-day, Or last a number of progressive years: Whether rich trophies shall adorn thy tomb, Or like this monument, thy name shall cease; Let this day pass in happy, glad presage, Of those rewards that wait on virtue's deeds.

Mr. Hanway appeared to have, in every action of his life, the idea of his end. He examined his own conduct with the fame degree

degree of feverity, which men too often adopt in their scrutiny into the conduct of others, and always confidered that the time would come, and might not be far off, when he should reflect with forrow on every bad action of his life. There are many very good men, who, knowing that death is inevitable, endeavour to banish from their mind the awful thought; but Mr. Hanway feemed to derive a melancholy pleafure in indulging the idea. Of the effects of this I proceed to a remarkable instance: he caused the following words to be inscribed on a large plate of brafs enamelled, fo contrived as to flide on rollers, and form the back of a wardrobe, and lock in a fecret manner. At the top of the plate was painted, on the left fide, himself in an infant flate, and on the right on a death bed, and underneath the lines;

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tions of pre-paiding and not in the well followers

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I believe that my Redeemer liveth, and that I also shall rise from the grave,

### JONAS HANWAY, Esq.

who, trusting in that good providence, which so visibly governs the world, passed through a variety of fortunes with patience.

Living the greatest part of his days
in foreign lands, ruled by arbitrary power,
he received the deeper impression
of the happy constitution of his own country;
whilst

new Telfament,
and the confciousness of his own depravity,
fostened his heart to a sense
of the various wants of his
fellow creatures.

READER.

inquire no further;

the Lord have mercy on his foul and thine!

Apprehensive of the too partial regard of his friends, and esteeming plain truth above the proudest trophies of monumental slattery, at the age of sifty-one he caused this plate and inscription to be made. His engagements at the victualling board did not check the activity of his benevolence. In 1783, finding his health decline, he refigned his office on the 2d of October of that year, and immediately received a grant of his whole falary by way of pension for life. This favour he owed to the esteem, which his majesty, to whom he was personally known, entertained for him, excited by his various exertions in behalf of his country and mankind.

Though now released from his most material busin is, his philanthropick pursuits prevented him from leading an idle life; but in the summer of 1786, his health declined so wisbly, that he thought it necessary to attend only to that. He had long felt the approach of a disorder in his bladder, which increasing by degrees caused a strangury; and on the fifth of September, put a period to a life spent almost entirely in the service of his fellow-creatures.

About twelve months before his death, while he was standing in his study reading a paper, he fell down as suddenly as if he had been struck by lightning. His clerk was near and raised him up, and placed him in a chair. After a few minutes he recovered, and said, "This is by no means

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an unpleasant way of taking one's departure, but I may as well keep the lamp of life burning as long as I can; at least I will inquire of my medical friends the nature and cause of this attack." The cause of his death appeared to be an induration of the prostate

gland.

It may truly be faid of this true philanthropist that nothing in his life became him better than his dying. During the progress of a tedious, and sometimes painful illness, he never once expressed the least impatience, but faw the approach of his diffolution without regret. When he grew fo weak as to be confined to his bed, he requested his physicians to speak frankly and without referve of his disorder, and when convinced that he could not recover, he fent and paid his tradefinen; took leave of his most intimate friends: dictated fome letters to abfent acquaintances; had the facrament administered to him, and discoursed with the most chearful composure of his affairs. His lungs, of which he had always been particularly careful, perhaps because they had been originally weak, remained perfect to the last moment, and he expressed his fatisfaction that his mind had never wandered or been perplexed throughout the whole of his illneis.

ness. In the morning previous to his death, he said to an intimate friend, "I have no uncomfortable reflections concerning my approaching end, but I find the vis vitate so strong, that I think I shall not take my leave of the world without a sharp struggle." To Mr. Blizard, his surgeon, he said, "If you think it will be of service in your practice, or to any one who may come after me, I beg you will have my body opened: I am willing to do as much good

as is possible."

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The evening of the night on which he died, he defired to put on a fine ruffled fhirt, gave up his keys, disposed of some trinkets, and had his will read to him. About midnight a coldness seized the extremities, which however was removed feveral times, and the circulation restored by frictions, which he himself directed. The last time he bade his attendant rub his leg, on which the fatal chilness had seized, he uttered a figh, which alarming the perfon, he ceased the friction a few moments; the cold increased; he was sensible of the immediate approach of his death: his lungs yet played with freedom: the last breath escaped him in the midst of a sentence, which began with the word "Christ!"

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Such

Such were the last moments of Jonas Hanway, and such, if the intellectual faculties are preserved, may be those of all who live like him to

"And court the offices of sweet humanity."

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## THOMASO ANIELLO,

COMMONLY CALLED

## MASANIELLO,

THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES,

of their expressions that many were shows to use the score of presspency the wives and construction to obtain a ten plant

A MONG the many heroick opponents to the encroachments of despotism, whose names history has preserved to us, Masaniello deserves eminent distinction; and while the account of his achievements, in the cause of liberty may, perhaps, produce in every man's bosom the pleasing conviction of his own importance, it offers an incontrovertible proof of the power of a nation to wrench the iron sceptre of oppression from the hands of tyranny.

The Neapolitans, after many changes and revolutions in their government, fulbmitted

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to the house of Austria; but to support its fplendour, they were fo heavily taxed as to create confiderable discontent among the populace. PHILIP IV. however, regardless of this, independent of their inability to contribute farther to the support of regal prodigality, imposed, in the year 1647, a gabel, or tax, upon every kind of fruit, whether dry or green; by which his wretched fubjects deprived of their accustomed food, were reduced to extreme want; which was confiderably augmented by the feverity with which the tax was collected. Numbers parted with their beds to fatisfy the rapacity of their oppressors, and many were driven to the dire necessity of prostituting their wives and daughters, to obtain a temporary remission of payment. The set OMON

To procure relief various petitions and remonstrances were presented to the Duke of Arcos, then viceroy of the kingdom. He promised to abolish the tax, but forseited his word. Thus driven to despair, by the miseries they sustained, and inflamed by the viceroy's treachery, the people determined not only to liberate themselves from this heavy imposition, but from every other tax formerly imposed, and, by the aid of Maseriello, this grand design was crowned with

the most brilliant fuccess.

Ma/aniello

Masaniello was at this period about twenty-four years of age, of a sprightly active disposition, pleasant and humorous, and of a confident bold address. His stature was of the middle fize, and rather lean than corpulent. His eyes were black, sharp, and piercing. His countenance indicated an enterprifing mind, and he possessed a large share of resolution and rough courage. His hair was cropped short. He wore a mariner's cap, long linnen drawers, and a blue waistcoat, and always went bare-footed. He obtained his living by angling for small fish, and felling them to his neighbours. The house was in a corner of the market place, and under one of the windows in which he lived were fixed the arms and name of CHARLES V. This was confidered by the people as a prefage of what afterwards happened, and Mafaniello would often jocularly fay, that he should restore the city to its liberties, and recover and establish the charter of privileges, granted by that monarch to the people of Naples.

The Neapolitans had already manifested their disposition to act by firing two magazines of gun-powder in the market place. Every passenger in the street was addressed by different bodies of men, with "Let us no longer submit to our burthens. Let

us unite and redress our grievances. Death is more acceptable than mifery. To arms! to arms. Let us rife as one man, and that

instantly. Delay is dangerous."

Majaniello finding the people thus difposed, collected a number of boys round his stall, and harangued them thus: " How greatly are we oppressed with taxes upon taxes. Every article of food is enormoutly dear. Are these things to be endured? No, my boys. Get my words by heart, and found them through every street in the city, but fay nothing against the King of Spain. Cry only, long live the Lady of Carmine, the Pope, and the King of Spain, but let the wicked government die; let the curfed government die!"

The boys divided themselves into different parties; and every corner of the streets foon resounded with Masaniello's speech. Upon being asked who taught them, they declared themselves Masaniello's scholars. The tumult this conduct occasioned was considerable. Some thought him mad, and attempted to ridicule him; to which he replied, "You may laugh at me now, but you shall foon fee what the fool Mafaniello can do; let me alone and give me my way, and if I don't fet you free from all your taxes, and the flavery that now grinds you to death, may may I be curfed, and called a villain for

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This answer only served to confirm the people in their opinion of his madness. Majaniello, regardless of this, took the names of the boys who followed him, of which there were about five hundred, from fixteen to eighteen years of age. Their number, however, soon increased to five thousand. He gave them each a small weak cane, defired them to continue repeating the lesson he had given them, and, appointing them to attend him the next morning at his stall, told them he would be their general, and lead them on to glory and liberty. This was on the 6th of July, 1674.

On the next day Masaniello attended in the market place, with his little brigade. When the country fruiterers came, the people refused to buy, until the gabel was abolished. The fruiterers, disappointed of their sale, fell upon the shop-keepers, a sharp contest ensued, and the magistrates interfering, decided in favour of the townsmen.

Among the fruiterers was a relation of Masaniello's, with whom he had planned this tumult. For the fruiterer, affecting to be in a passion, kicked down two baskets of fruit, exclaiming, "God gives us plenty, and our cursed governours give us faming:

let the fruit rot and perish; it is not worth picking up; let them take it that will." Here Mafaniello's boys scrambled for the fruit, crying out, "without gabel, without gabel." The magistrate, expressing some anger, was pelted by the sisherman and the boys with stones, and with difficulty estimates.

caped with his life.

Encouraged by this fucces, the populace shouted, "we will no longer be beasts of burthen to oppressive governours, who suck our bloods. We'll pay no more taxes. Long live the King of Spain, but let the cursed government die!" People rushed now from all quarters into the market place, some armed with sticks, some with pikes, and some with whatever came first to hand; they joined Masaviello, who, jumping upon the highest table among the fruiterers, and commanding silence, thus addressed them:

Rejoice, my dear companions and countrymen; give thanks to God and the most gracious Virgin of Carmine, that the hour of our redemption, and the time of our deliverance draweth near: this poor fisherman, bare footed as he is, shall, like another Moses, who delivered the Israelites from the cruel rod of Pharoah, the Egyptian King, free you from all gabels and

and impositions that were ever laid upon you. It was a fisherman, I mean St. Peter, who delivered the city of Rome, from the flavery of the devil to the liberty of Christ. Now another fisherman, one Majaniello, (I am the man) shall release the city of Naples from the cruel yoke of tolls and gabels. Shake off the yoke, therefore, from this moment, if you have but the courage; be free from the intolerable oppression under which you have hitherto groaned. To effect this glorious purpose I care not if I am torn in pieces and dragged up and down the city of Naples, through all the kennels and gutters that belong to it. Let all my blood spin cheerfully out of these veins; let this head be separated from these shoulders by the fatal steel, and be perched upon a pole in this market place, to be gazed at; yet I finall die contented; it will be fufficient honour and triumph to think that my blood and life were facrificed in fo worthy a cause, and that I was the faviour of my country."

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This speech was received with general applause, and every one expressed their determination to follow Majaniello, wherever he would lead them. The people then divided into several companies, and soon destroyed by fire several toll and gabel houses,

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with every article they contained. Even the money found in them was cast into the slames. No one attempted seizing any thing for his own use, each crying out, "The wealth and furniture of the rich was obtained by oppressing the poor; it is the people's blood, and not to be spared on any account,

nor for any purpole."

Masaniello, with his boys, each with a piece of black cloth on the top of his cane, and about ten thousand men, some of them carrying a loaf on the head of their pike, to fignify the dearness of bread, proceeded to the palace, repeating, in a piteous tone, through the streets, " Have compassion upon those poor fouls suffering in purgatory, who, being unable longer to endure the barbarous exactions, are endeavouring to redrefs themfelves: O, dear brothers, join with us in this defign! O, fifters, lend us your affiltance to promote fo just, so necessary an undertaking, and so profitable for the public good." In their march they broke open the prison of St. James, and took the prisoners into their fervice. On arriving at the palace, they cried, "Long live the King of Spain, but down with the curfed government:" and demanded of the viceroy to abolish all the gabels immediately. He promifed them, from a balcony, that part of the

the taxes should be taken off; but this notfatisfying them, and the viceroy suddenly disappearing, they burst into the palace, disarmed the soldiers who opposed them, and examined every room for the viceroy, determined to destroy him; but he had escaped, and taken refuge in the monastery of the church of St. Lewis. A large party immediately sollowed him, while the remainder stripped the palace, and burnt every article

in the court yard.

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The viceroy, finding he was discovered, and that the people were forcing the gates, came to a window, repeated his promife, and delivered it in writing to them, with his fignature. But this not fatisfying them they burst into the monastery. Here a body of Spanish soldiers opposed them; many were killed on both fides; but the populace prevailing, they would have destroyed the monaftery, had not the archbishop of Naples interfered, who was a favourite of the people, and promifed to obtain the viceroy's acquiescence to their demands. The people affired him that nothing short of a total abolition of the gabels, and a confirmation of their privileges, as established by CHARLES the Vth. would fatisfy them.

During the contest with the foldiers, the

viceroy had scaled the walls, and got to the

castle of St. Elmo in safety.

. Finding he had escaped, the people left the monastery; proceeded to where any of the Spanish guards were fet, attacked and difarmed them. After this they broke open the different prisons, and Masaniello added the prisoners to his train, which already exceeded fifty thousand; many of them with lighted torches in their hands, with which they threatened to reduce the city to ashes if their demands were not granted. Several gabel houses, with their account books, furniture, and money, were burnt. Some persons endeavouring to prevent these proceedings, were facrificed to the fury of the mob. In the course of the day the viceroy attempted various negotiations, and iffued a proclamation that the bread should be considerably cheaper next day, but without effect. The Prince of Bifignano, who had been employed in these conciliatory measures, now endeavoured to persuade the people to separate for the night, and in the morning they should find him ready to ohey their commands. The populace conceiving this reasonable, acceded to the proposal; but soon perceiving the prince's intention in dividing them, called upon Mafaniello, by the title HALLS

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of Saviour and Father of his Country, to direct.

His first order was to summon the people by beat of drum, through the suburbs and city, to arm against the tyranny of the government, and the oppression of the taxes. The great bell of the Lady of Carmine was also rung three times, and numbers of people obeyed the summons. Masaniello now divided them into companies, directed some to fire all the toll houses in the city, and some to plunder the shops of the gun smiths and sword cutlers, and every other house, for arms, powder, and balls, while several companies remained to guard against any surprise.

By break of day Majaniello repaired to the market-place; took an account of the arms collected by the different companies, and distributed them to his followers. The Neapolitan youth voluntarily enlisted themfelves, and what the day before was but a disorganied mob, now appeared a regular and formidable army, menacing destruction to whatever opposed them. The country people also poured in from the villages, armed with pitch-forks, spades, plough-strares, pikes, and other instruments, and joined the different companies. The women likewise appeared, furnished with pokers, shovels, and other domestick implements, de

F 2 claring

claring they would shed their blood in the common cause, and burn the city, themfelves, and children, fooner than be beafts of burthen any longer; and even the children. with canes and flicks, were feen urging their fathers to battle; every one exclaiming, "Long live the King of Spain; down with the curfed government! No gabels, &c." Further, to ensure success to his defigns, Majaniello fent positive orders to thirty-fix precincts of the city, to arm instantly for their common defence, or their houses should be burnt to the ground. This produced a large number of men ready armed. While Mafaniello was proceeding thus, the viceroy was not idle, he had near four thoufand troops introduced within the gates. Fortifications were raifed in different parts of the town, and at the end of the streets, leading to the different palaces, a large piece of ordnance was placed.

Mafaniello continued to enspirit the people by different harangues, and, in order to prevent any more troops being introduced, he placed a watch in every quarter of the city and neighbouring villages. From these he received notice of the approach of any reinforcement, when he immediately ordered a strong body, well-armed, to oppose them, and, after a few shots, the troops surrendered and joined the populace. There were feveral skirmishes with the troops within the gates, which terminated in a similar manner.

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The viceroy not conceiving himself fafe in the castle of St. Elmo, removed privately to the fortress of Castlenuovo. Here, in council with fome of the nobles, it was determined to adopt conciliatory measures; and the viceroy fent a letter to Mafaniello, expreffing his confent to the abolition of the taxes, and affuring him that the people should be established in their privileges. But Majaniello infifted on the privileges granted by CHARLES V. That the viceroy and councils should, by a publick instrument, oblige themfelves and their fuccessors, to maintain inviolably the old charter of privileges, and never to encroach upon the liberty of it; with various other demands in fayour of the people. The viceroy confented to grant all their demands, if they would lay down their arms and enter upon a treaty of accommodation quietly.

Majaniello suspecting some design was meditating against the faithful people of Naples, as they styled themselves, advised them not to agree to these terms, but to ireat sword in band. The vicerov then sent the Duke of Mataloni, and his brother, Don Joseph Caraffa, to declare, that all the gabels

F 3 Should

Should be abolished by publick authority. But Majaniello doubting the fincerity of this offer, infifted upon feeing their credentials to treat, and finding they had none, repeated his terms, and fuffered them to depart. The Prior of *Bocella* now appeared and prefented them with a fcroll, affuring them it was the original charter of Charles V. This was received with great acclamations, but Majaniello suspecting it was some contrivance to deceive them, submitted it to some lawyers for examination, who declaring it was a forgery, the prior narrowly escaped with his ife. The Duke of Mataloni also presented them a deed, declaring it was a copy of the original charter; and this likewise being discovered to be a forgery, Masaniello knocked the duke off his horse: the populace then beat him feverely, and, binding him hand and foot, fent him to prison.

Mafaniello finding the government trifled with him, ordered the houses and furniture of every one concerned in any way in the gabels to be destroyed. Several parties immediately hastened to execute this commission, fire raged in every quarter, and the city appeared like a continued track of

flames.

The viceroy now issued a proclamation, that all gabels and impositions should be abolished,

abolished, and that a general pardon should be granted for all offences; but this not being all the people demanded, rather contributed to aggravate their rage, and Majawiello issued an order, in the name of the people of Naples, " That all the merchants and companies of the city should be ready, completely armed, at an hour's notice, for the recovery of the publick liberty." Then with a number of men as a body-guard, and a confiderable portion of the populace on foot, he marched through the streets, ordering the houses of every suspected person to be searched for fire arms and ammunition; by this method feveral thousand pistols, harquebuzes, murquets, and carbines, nine pieces of artillery, and feven cannon out of a flip. which he forced the captain to give up, were obtained. The small arms Misaniello distributed among his followers, and the artillery and cannon were planted in the quarters and streets, with a sufficient number of men to attend each.

Thus reinforced, their rage knew no bounds, and its rapid course was marked with desolation and ruin. Six hundred Germans, who were sent from Capua to the viceroy's aid, were disarmed: a body of Spanish troops shared the same sate; and they were so well treated by Masaniello, that they

they joined the Neapolitans, crying, "Long

live the faithful people of Naples!"

During these proceedings the archbishop had been indefatigable in his fearch for the original charters of the Emperor CHARLES V. and King FERDINAND, and on the ninth of in the morning, he happily found Instantly he repaired to the marketplace, and read them aloud. The people, however, doubting their authenticity, the archbishop delivered them into the hands of Masaniello, defiring him to have them examined. They proved to be genuine. viceroy then iffued a decree, confirming the charters of privileges; but this not being fo explicit as the people expected, they infifted that articles of capitulation should be drawn up by some of them, and that they should be figned by the viceroy, and the feveral councils and tribunals of the kingdom. This was confented to by the viceroy, and one Genovino, a man of great abilities, and who had been an active affiftant and counfellor to Masaniello, was directed to draw up the articles by the next morning, when they were to be read publicly in the market-place; before they were presented to the viceroy. These preliminaries being settled, the archpishop retired, first exacting a promise from Mafaniello

Masaniello that the populace should remain

quiet for that night.

Majaniello previously to attending in the market-place the next morning, to hear the articles of capitulation read, made a general review of the people, and found 114,000 men with arms, besides an immense number of others. The greater part of them declared they were fatisfied with the vengeance they had taken, and wished for peace. This calm was but of fhort duration. The treachery of the court lighted up the flames of discord higher than ever. While they were waiting for the articles of capitulation, five hundred banditti, well armed and mounted, entered the market-place, and offered their fervices to Majaniello; he thanked them, defired them to dismount, and affigned them quar-They infifted on going on horseback. Masaniello again ordered them to dismount, but no fooner had he spoken than a musket was fired, which Majaniello conceiving to be afignal for fomemischief, exclaimed, "Treafon, treason! There is a plot on foot!" At this instant five muskets were fired at him by fome of the banditti in the crowd around him. Neither of the balls hit him, and the people feeing their general alive, furioufly attacked the banditti, killed a number on the fpot, and purfued them to the church and convent

convent of the Carmines, where they had fled for shelter, and put the greatest part to the sword.

By this and several other occurrences of lesser moment, the treaty was at different times broken off, and each time the populace returned to their outrages with increased fury. At length the treaty was signed, which wrenched from the hands of treacherous and despotick ministers, the power of oppressing the people, to support their ambi-

tion and luxury.

The substance of the treaty was, "That the people, from that time forward, should enjoy all the benefits, privileges, and immunities, granted to them by the Emperour CHARLES V. and King FERDINAND, according to the purport and meaning of the original charters, which should hereafter remain in their hands. That all excesses and outrages committed from the 7th of July, when the infurrection began, to the day of the date of these articles, should be pardoned by a general annesty. That the elect, as well as the counsellers, and deputies of the people, and other inferiour officers, therein specified, should be chosen every fix months, by the commons, without need of further confirmation. That the faid elect should have as many votes as the whole of the nobility, as

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it was before they were deprived of that privilege by Don Frederick, and which the most catholic King FERDINAND had, in the year 1505, promised to restore to them. the viceroy should cause the said articles to be ratified by the King of Spain within three months after their publication, and that they should be engraved in marble, and set up in the middle of the great market-place. That the people should not lay down their arms till the confirmation of their privileges. And, lastly, that should they not obtain the ratification and execution of the faid articles and privileges; they might, with impunity, rife in arms, and strive to redress themselves, without being deemed guilty of rebellion, or irreverence to the King of Spain."

The viceroy having figned this treaty, fent it to the archbishop with a letter expressive of his satisfaction at the happy restoration of peace, and a wish that he would manage an interview with him and Masaniello, as he ardently desired to see him. At first Masaniello resused, but the archbishop, by persuasions, at length prevailed, and he consented to attend the viceroy, after the treaty had been publicly read in the church of Carmine. This was done at two o'clock, and received by repeated acclamations of assent from an immense concourse of

people.

people. Genovino then harangued on the advantages of peace, and exhorted them to return God thanks for what they had obtained. A Te Deum was afterwards fung. accompanied by a variety of mufical infirm-This ceremony concluded, the ments. archbishop, with the chief officers of the people, proceeded to the palace. Mafanielle, divested of his mariner's dress, appeared on horseback, superbly dressed, with a drawn Iword in his hand, and thus rode before the archbishop's coach. His brother also, richly dreffed, rode on the right of the archbishon, and Apaja, the elect of the commons, on the left. Genovino was behind, followed by 160 companies of horse and soot, consisting of about co,000 men. Mafaniello was greeted on all fides with the glorious and merited appellation of SAVIOUR OF HIS COUNTRY. The streets were strewed before him with palm and olive branches. The ladies, from their windows and balconies, which were decorated with the richest filks and tapestries, dropped flowers and garlands. The air was filled with notes of the foftest musick, and the founds of joy and triumph iffued from every mouth.

On his arrival at the palace the captain of the viceroy's guard came out to welcome him in his excellency's name: Masaniello re-

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turned the compliment, then making a motion for filence among the people, thus addreffed them:

### " My dear Companions and Countrymen,

" LET us joyfully offer up our praises and thanksgivings to God, and the most gracious Lady of Carmine, for the recovery of our former liberty; that dear, that precious liberty, which makes the memory of those glorious monarchs, Ferdinand and Charles V. to be of fo great veneration amongst us. Now shall we see revive those golden days which made our forefathers glad under their auspicious sway: like them, we shall be-nay, we are already, like them, exempt and free from all gabels and impolitions. No more shall we groan under the cruel and intolerable oppression of inhuman, blood-thirsty governours. No longer toil and flave, like beafts of burden, to feed the pride and luxury of ambitious and haughty tyrants. Henceforth every man shall enjoy the fruits of his own labour and industry, and peace and plenty shall for ever flourish in Naples. I fee, my friends, a folemn joy fits upon all your brows; and well may you rejoice for so noble an acquisition. who is the brute that has the publick good fo little

little at heart, as not to overflow with gladnefs upon this great occasion? If there \* be any fuch, let them die like dogs, unpitied, unlamented, and may an everlasting brand of infamy be fixed upon their names. As for us, my beloved countrymen, let us from this moment banish all forrow from our hearts: let us ever commemorate this great. this happy day, in which we recover our rights, our privileges, our freedom, lives, our all. Does not this fudden, this bleffed change furprize you, my dear affociates? Loft in transport and amazement, do you not look upon it as on a pleasing dream, and almost doubt whether you are awake? Yes, I know you do. But see + my friends, this is no illusion: behold here the facred and substantial pledges of those immense benefits we boaft; this, the gift of the Emperour Charles V. and this of royal Ferdinand; whose great shades even now rejoice to see us, their after-subjects, happy in the posfession of those blessings which we derive from them. Dreams vanish away in an instant, but these shall stand for ever. But do not think that I dwell thus on the great ad-

\* Holding out the original charters.

<sup>\*</sup> Alluding to the publicans, who were quite ruined by this restoration of privileges.

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vantages, which, by my toils and fatigues, I have procured for you, to enhance the merit of my actions, in hopes of being rewarded for them: No, I esteem the pleasure and the glory of being instrumental to the good of my country, a far greater recompence than all the wealth in the universe; and, that, that alone has spurred me on, and been the fole aim of this fuccefsful undertaking, let his eminence the archbishop witness for He has experienced my difinterestedness, in my refutal of the two hundred crowns a month, which, in the first day of the Revolution he offered to fettle upon me, during life, if I would but calm your refentments, and make you defift from your just pretentions. Nor, even at this time, should I have thrown off my tattered weeds, to affume this gaudy magnificence, had not his eminence, for decency's fake, and upon pain of excommunication, obliged me to it. No, no, I am still Majaniello the fisherman; fuch was I born, fuch have I lived hitherto, and fuch I intend to live and die, And after having fished for and caught the public liberty, in that tempestuous sea wherein it had been immersed so long, I will return to my former condition; referving nothing for myfelf but my hook and line, with which to provide daily for the necessary support of the G 2 remainder

remainder of my life. The only favour I shall defire of you, in token of acknowledgement for all my labours is, that when I am dead you will each of you fay an Ave Maria for me: Do you promise me this?" The people answered, Yes, but let it be an bundred years bence. Masaniello replied, " My friends, I thank you; and as a far-ther testimony of my love to you, and my adherance to your interests, I will give you two words of advice. The first is, not to lay down your arms till the confirmation of your privileges arrives from Spain. The second, that above all things you would mistrust the nobility, who have always been our fworn and professed enemies. Take care of them, and be upon your guard; for, like hungry wolves, they will watch an opportunity, when you are defenceless, to fall upon you and devour you. I am now going to negotiate with the viceroy, and shall soon be with you again; at least before to-morrow morning; but, if you do not fee me then, you may fet fire to the palace. His followers promiting they would do it, he concluded his judicious harangue, with amplifying upon "the advantages that would accrue to the King of Spain, by the abolishment of the gabels; which being prejudicial only to the partifans, those infatiable leeches that had fucked remainder

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fucked the purest of their blood, his Majesty should, for the time to come, enjoy his revenues entire, which hitherto used to be almost wholly absorbed by his ministers."

At the conclusion of this speech, he requested the archbishop to give the people his bleffing; after which, commanding them not to follow him any further, upon pain of disobedience, he entered the palace with the archbishop, Genovino, Arpaja, and his brother. The viceroy was waiting at the head of the stairs to receive him. As soon as Mafaniello saw him, he on his knees thanked his excellency for his gracious approbation of the treaty, and added, "I am come to receive whatever fentence your excellency may think fit to pass on me." The vicercy raifing him up, embraced and affured him, that far from thinking him criminal, he should give him daily proofs of his efteem and favour. Majaniello replied, "God is my witness, that the only object of my designs was the service of the King, and of your excel-They then retired to a private apartment to confult on the fituation of affairs.

During this conference, the people in the palace-yard not feeing Majaniello appear, were extremely clamorous. To appeale them the viceroy attended Mafaniello to a balcony, where

where he affured them he was fafe, and under no restraint. Majaniello, to prove to his excellency the obedience of the Neapolitans, put his finger on his mouth, and a profound silence ensued; he then ordered them to disperse, upon pain of rebellion, and in a few minutes not a man was seen in

the yard.

Mafaniello, the viceroy, and the arch-bishop, then retired, and renewed their conference. It was agreed to print the treaty, and to have it again read publicly in the cathedral church on the following Saturday. The viceroy again affured Mafaniello of his regard; told him he highly approved of his conduct hitherto, and therefore now left the direction of affairs wholly to his care and management, and, presenting him with a gold chain (which he for fome time refused taking) created him Duke of St. George. Late in the evening Masaniello retired to his own house, in the archbishop's coach, attended by a numerous crowd of people, who demonstrated their gratitude by loud and repeated acclamations of joy, while the bells were ringing, and bonfires blazing in almost every freet.

On the following day, the 12th of July, Masaniello issued a proclamation, declaring, "That the office of captain-general, to which

which the people had promoted him, had been confirmed by the viceroy." He now acted as supreme governor. Receiving petitions, hearing complaints, punishing crimes, and bestowing rewards; he issued a number of new orders relative to the police and civil government; and revived various others to the fame purpose. All these orders were affixed to the posts and publick buildings, figned THOMASO ANIELLO, Captain-general of the most faithful people of Naples; and the least infringement of his commands was feverely punished. In the proceedings of this day, however, he evinced a confidence of power, by no means confonant to his professions of humility.

The next day, Saturday, was that on which the people of Naples expected to see the publick tranquillity fully restored, and simply established, by the solemn fanction of the capitulation in the cathedral church. Masaniello spent the morning in hearing causes, redressing grievances, and making several regulations, both civil and military. After dinner he received from the viceroy a pair of sine horses, richly caparisoned, for him and his brother to attend the caval-

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Mafaniello and his brother, dreffed in cloth of filver tiffue, proceeded flowly to

the calle; the former with a drawn fword and the latter with the articles of capitula-They were followed by ton in his hand. Genovino, Arpaja, and an incredible multitude. On arriving at the palace, Mafaniello was very graciously received by the viceroy, and, foon afterwards, they, with the different councils, principal officers, and magistrates in the kingdom, proceeded to the cathedral; the archbilhop, at the head of his chapter, was waiting at the door to receive them. On entering each was feated according to his rank and precedence, and the capitulations were read aloud by the fecretary of the kingdom. When they were finished, the viceroy, the different councils, and the judges of the civil and criminal courts, swore, upon the boly evangelists, to observe them inviolably for ever, and to procure, without delay, the ratification of them from bis Catholick Majefly.

While the articles were reading Majaniello flood up, with his fword drawn in his hand, explaining fome, and enlarging upon others, to the people. After the oath was administered, and Te Deum fung, he harangued the people and the viceroy in a very incoherent style. When he had concluded he began to tear his dress in pieces, and defired the rehbishop and viceroy to help him off with

with it, faying, "I only put it on in bonour of the ceremony; that being ended, it is now useless. On my part I have done all I had to do, and shall now return to my book and line." Being informed it would be indecent to strip in the church, and before so many persons, he desisted, and attended the viceroy, the nobility, and gentry, to the castle, where he was saluted by several peals of ordnance, and from thence returned to his house in the market-place, amidst the acclamations and blessings of the people. Thus ended this happy day, which restored the liberties of a populous nation.

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The next day Majaniello received the congratulations of the nobility and gentry, of the ministers of state, and of almost all the ecclesiastics and religious orders of the city.

On the following day this extraordinary and intrepid patriot suddenly manifested symptoms of mental derangement; probably the consequence of the great and continual satigue he underwent, from the seventh of July, the first day of the insurrection, to the fourteenth, when the treaty was solemnly sanctioned in the cathedral; as during those eight days he scarcely allowed himself the refreshment of food or sleep. Every hour gave fresh and stronger proofs of his melancholy state; he committed various outrages

and many acts of cruelty on different perfons. He was however unmolested, until, having caned Genovino, and struck Arpaja in the face, they convened a number of citizens, and advised them to quit Majaniello's interest. This was agreed to, and Genovino, with Arpaja, waited on the viceroy, and informed him that the citizens, " provided they could be well affured of never being molested in the enjoyment of the immunities and privileges restored, would no longer follow Masaniello, but instantly return to their former obedience and duty to his excellency."

The viceroy, happy to perceive this dif-position of the people, instantly issued a proclamation, again confirming the treaty. Immediately on the appearance of this a confiderable number of citizens affembled in the market-place, and unanimously agreed, "That the office of head and captain-general of the people should be taken from Mafaniello, and that he should be confined in a strong hold for the remainder of his days." But no one was heard to propose his being put to death. The advantages he had obtained for them was still acknowledged with the warmest gratitude.

Not so with the viceroy; his dastardly jealousy still viewed the humbled Masaniello as an object of terrour, and the proposal of a

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bale affaffin to murder him, was acceded to; by the viceroy, with a promife of ten thou-

fand crowns reward.

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During these proceedings, the wretched Majaniello, among a number of other frantick acts, ran in among a crowd of people with his drawn fword, when, to prevent further mischief, he was seized, conveyed to his own house, and left with a strong guard. He however eluded them, and went to the church of the Lady of Carmine, whose festival was to be celebrated on this day. An infinite number of people were waiting for the archbishop's coming to sing mass. On his entering Masaniello told him he plainly perceived the people had abandoned him, and now wished to take away his life; that, fince he must die, he defired the viceroy, and all the tribunals of Naples, would first make a folemn procession to the Most Holy Mother of Carmine, his patroness, and afterwards death would be welcome to him; at the same time, presenting a letter for the viceroy, defiring it might be fent to him immediately. The archbishop embracing him, and commending his religious zeal, instantly sent off the letter by one of his gentlemen; then, while preparing to begin fervice, Majaniello rushed into the pulpit, with a crucifix in his hand, and addressing the people,

people, entreated them not to forfake him. but to remember the toils he had undergone, and the inestimable benefits he had procured them. The vehemence with which he spoke seemed to produce an accession of madness, and fuddenly he condemned his past conduct. The archbishop perceiving his figuation, ordered him to be removed from the pulpit. He then threw himself at the archbishop's feet, entreating him to depute his chaplain to the viceroy, to affure him he was ready to refign his office and authority. The archbishop promised he would do it, and observing him to be in a profuse perspiration, directed some of the religious to take him to their dorter, to have him dried, and to let him refresh himself by fleeping there.

Soon after this order was executed, and the archbishop had quitted the church, the affassins entered it, crying "Long live the King of Spain, and let none henceforth obey Masaniello, under pain of death!" No one attempted to oppose these murderers; they searched through the convent for Masaniello, loudly pronouncing his name. The unhappy man, hearing himself called, came out to meet them, saying, "Is it me you seek, my people? Behold I am here." At this instant four muskets were fired on him; he fell, and exclaiming

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exclaiming "ungrateful traitors!" breathed his last. One of these wretches instantly fevered his head from his body, and, fixing it on a spear, he, with his accomplices, carried it to the viceroy, vociferating through the streets, "Masaniello is dead! Masaniello is dead! Long live the King of Spain, and let no one presume bereafter to name Masaniello!" His head was afterwards thrown in a ditch. and his body, after being dragged through the kennels, shared the same fate. Sure this was mean revenge. "Let no one," fays the Oriental proverb, "pull a dead lion by the beard."

Thus rose and fell Masaniello, the avenger of publick oppressions and the faviour of his country. Though the people had fuffered his body to be thus ignominiously and barbaroufly treated, a fense of their obligations to him foon excited their forrow and repentance. The day fucceeding his death, July the 17th, they convened a general affembly, and resolved, that Masaniello deserved the greatest bonours, as bead and captain-general of Naples. Accordingly his corpfe, preceded by five hundred priests and religious, followed by forty thousand men in arms, and as many women with beads in their hands, was carried through the publick streets. they passed the palace the viceroy sent eight

pages

17300

pages with torches, to accompany the corpse, and ordered the Spaniards, then upon guard, to lower their ensigns and salute it as it passed. He was buried in the cathedral church, amidst the tolling of all the bells in Naples, while the women bedewed his grave with their tears. Thus, in the short period of three days, this illustrious and strenuous affertor of human liberty was honoured like a monarch, murdered like a ferocious beast, and lamented as a saint. Such is the versatility of popular favour!

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## JEROM CARDAN.

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THE life of this very extraordinary philosopher was a series of odd adventures. which he has committed to writing with a fimplicity, or rather a freedom, feldom found among the learned; indeed, it would feem as if his only object for writing the history of his life had been to exhibit to the world an uncommon instance of a man possessing intellectual greatness, while his conduct betrayed the strongest indications of mental imbecility.

Jerom Cardan was born at Milan on the first day of October, 1501. He was the off-spring of illegitimate love; and his mother, during her pregnancy, employed every method to destroy the evidence of her frailty. She suffered the pains of labour three days, when he was brought into the world by

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means of the Cæsarian operation; when born, his head was covered with black curled hair.

In the year 1531 he was married; an event which, from a partial debility with which he had been afflicted from the age of twenty, it was probable could never have taken place. This debility he attributed to the evil influence of the planet under which he was born, and always mentioned it as one of the greatest misfortunes of his life.

He was professor of medicine in most of the Italian universities. In the year 1570, he was committed to prison for some misconduct; on being enlarged he repaired to Rome, where he attended Pope Gregory XIII. in quality of physician, for which he received a pension until the year 1576, when he died.

In his history of his life he makes an ingenuous confession of his good and bad qualities. He seems to have sacrificed every other consideration to a desire of being sincere; and this sincerity being often milplaced, tarnishes his reputation. His account of his morals and sentiments is such, that it excites a disposition rather to reject, than to accept the representation, because it appears almost impossible that nature could have

have formed a being so capricious and in-

congruous.

He congratulates himself upon not having a friend in this world, but in lieu of which, he says, he was attended by a spirit, emanated partly from Saturn, and partly from Mercury, who was the constant guide of his actions, and instructor of every duty to which he was bound. He also afferts that he was so irregular in walking the streets as to induce those who observed him to point at him as a fool. Sometimes he walked very deliberately, like a man absorbed "in meditation deep," then suddenly quickened his steps, accompanying them with very ridiculous attitudes.

In Bologna his delight was to be drawn about in a mean vehicle with three wheels.

The liveliest idea that can be given of this very singular philosopher, is couched in the following lines from *Horace*, and which Cardan confesses to be characteristick:

Nil æquali homini fuit illi; sæpe velut qui Currebat sugiens hostem, persæpe velut qui Junonis sacra serret; habebat sæpe ducentos, Sæpe decem servos, &c.

#### Which have been imitated thus:

Where find a semblance of inconstancy? Now quick of speed, as if from foes he fled, Now flow he moves, and with a folemn air,

As if great Juno's altar he'd approach;

Now with attendants crouded, now alone.

When free from pain, he would inflict it on himself, by biting his lips and pulling his fingers with such violence as sometimes to force tears from his eyes; the reason he assigned for this irrational conduct was, that it moderated certain imperuous sallies of the mind, the violence of which were far more insupportable than actual pain; and the certain consequence of such a severe practice was his enjoying the pleasure of health better.

He likewise assures us, that in his greatest torsures of soul, he was accustomed to who his legs with rods, and bite his lest arm; that it was a considerable relief to him to weep, but very frequently he was unable; that nothing gave him more pleasure than to talk of things which made the whole company uneasy; that he spoke on all subjects, whether seasonably or not; and he was so fond of games of chance, that he would pass whole days in playing of them, to the great prejudice of his family and reputation, staking even his furniture and wife's jewels.

Cardan hesitated not to own, that he was revengeful, envious, treacherous, a dealer in the black art, a backbiter, a calumniator, a

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and unreservedly addicted to every foul and detestable excess that can be imagined; yet, notwithstanding so humiliating a declaration, there never was perhaps a man more vain, or one who with less ceremony expressed the high opinion he had of himself.

That vanity's the food of fools;
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condescend to take a bit.

Cardan writes thus:

"I have been admired by many nations; an almost infinite number of panegyrics in profe and verse have been composed to celebrate my fame. I was born to release the world from the manifold errours under which it groaned. What I have found out could not be discovered either by my predecessors or my cotemporaries; and that is the reason why those authours, who write any thing worthy of being remembered, blush not to own they are indebted to me for it. I have composed a book on the dialectick art, in which there is neither a fuperfluous letter or one deficient. I finished it in seven days, which feems a prodigy; yet where is the person to be found that can boast of having become master of its doctrine in a year? And he that shall have comprehended it in that time, time, must appear to have been instructed

by a familiar demon."

When we confider the transcendent qualities of Cardan's mind, we cannot deny his having cultivated it with every species of knowledge, and his having made a greater progress in philosophy, in the medical art, in astronomy, in mathematics, &c. than the most part of his cotemporaries who had applied their study but to one of those sciences. Scaliger, who wrote with much warmth against Cardan, was candid enough to own that he was endowed with a very comprehensive, penetrating, and incomparable mind.

He has been accused of impiety, and even atheism, because in his book de Subtilitate he quotes fome principles of different religions, with the arguments upon which they are founded. He proposes the reasons offered by the Pagans, by the Jews, by the Mahometans, and by the Christians; but those of the last in the weakest light. less, in reading the book which Cardan hath composed de Vita propria, we find more characteristick marks of a superstitious man than of a freethinker. It is true, he owns he was not a devotee, parum pius, but he at the fame time declares, that although he was naturally very vindictive, he often let flip the

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the opportunity of fatisfying his refentment. Let fuch neglect then be afcribed to his veneration for the Deity,

Dei ob venerationem.

He says, "there is no form of worthip more pleasing to the Deity than that of obeying the law against the strongest impulfion of our nature to trespals against it." He proudly boasted of having refused a confiderable fum of money offered to him by the King of England, on condition that he should give him those titles the Pope had taken from him. We cannot find, in any work, proofs of more folidity and good fense than in the reflections made by him in the twenty-fecond chapter, where he unfolds his idea of religion. The reason which he asfigns for his love of folitude, instead of making him liable to, ought rather to free him from, "When I am the charge of implety. alone," he fays, " I am then more than at any other time in company with those I love-the Deity, and my good angel."

Cardan had many very irregular faculties, that were more bold than judicious, and fonder of a redundancy than of a choice of materials to work upon. The fame capriciousness observable in his moral conduct, is to be remarked in the composition of his

works.

works. We have a multitude of his treatifes, in which the reader is stopped almost every moment by the obscurity of his text, or the

digressions from the subject in point.

In his arithmetical performances there are feveral discourses on the motion of the planets, on the creation, and on the tower of Babel. In his dialectick work, we find his opinion on historians and the writers of epistles. The only apology which he makes for the frequency of his digressions is, that they were purposely done for the sooner filling up of the sheet, his bargain with the bookseller being at so much per sheet, and that he worked as much for his daily support as for the acquisition of glory.

It was Cardan who revived, in latter times, the visionary philosophy of the Cabala and Cabalists, which filled the world with spirits, a likeness to whom, he afferted, we might attain, by purifying ourselves with philosophy. He chose for himself, however, notwithstanding such reveries, this

fine device:

Tempus mea possessio, tempus meus ager.

Or,

Time is my fole possession, and the only fund I I have to improve.

MEMOIRS

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# MEMOIRS

OF

### JOHN ELWES,

MR. ELWES, like Mr. Dancer, was feverely afflicted with the "infanity of faving;" but the strange mixture "of penury and prodigality, profusion and meanness," which distinguished Mr. Elwes, rendered him a still more extraordinary character. Probably the life of this very singular man, for which the publick are indebted to the elegant pen of Captain Topham, surnished Mr. Cumberland with a hint for his comedy of "The Jew," for the avarice of Mr. Elwes, like his "Sheva," consisted not in hard-heartedness, but in self-denial, as the following sketch will prove.

The family name of Mr. Elwes was Meggot. When four years old he lost his father; so little is the character of Mr. Elwes to be attributed to him; but from his mother

mother it may be traced at once—for though fhe was left nearly one hundred thousand pounds by her husband, she starved herself to death.

At an early period of life, M. Elwes was fent to Westminster school, where he continued ten or twelve years. He was a good classical scholar, and it is tremarkable he never read after he quitted school. His knowledge in accounts was trifling, and this in some measure accounts for the total ignorance he was always in as to his own affairs.

From Westminster school, he went to Geneva, where he engaged in pursuits more agreeable to him than study. On his return to England, after an absence of about two or three years, he was introduced to his unkle, Sir Harvey Elwes, who was then living at Stoke, in Susfolk; perhaps as perfect a picture of human penury as ever existed. The attempts of saving money were in him so extraordinary, that Mr. Elwes, perhaps, never quite reached them even at the last period of his life.

On Sir Harvey's death Mr. Meggot inherited the whole of his fortune, at least two bundred and fifty thou and pounds, and affumed the name of "Elwes," as ordered by his unkle's will. Mr. Elwes at this period was advanced beyond the fortieth year of his

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age, and it was imagined his own property mounted to nearly as much as he obtained

by his unkle's deceafe.

It was fifteen years previous to this period, that he was known in the fashionable cireles of London. He had always a turn for play, and it was only late in life, and from paying always, and not always being paid, that he conceived a difgust at the inclination. As some proof of his notoriety at that time. as a man of deep play, Mr. Elwes and fome. others are noticed in a scene in the Adventures of a Guinea, for the frequency of their midnight orgies.

Few men, even from his own acknowledgment, had played deeper than himfelf. and with success more various. He once played two days and a night without intermission, and the room being a small one, the party were nearly up to their knees in cards. He loft some thousands at that fitting, as and any such fracts one allow bloom ad

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The theory which Mr. Elwes professed " that it was impossible to ask a gentleman for money," he perfectly confirmed by practice. On this account he was a very confiderable isol ser to licitation

lofer by play.

His manners were fo gentle, fo attentive, fo gentlemanly, and fo engaging, that rudenels could not ruffle them, nor ftrong ingratitude

gratitude break their observance. He was remarkable also for the most gallant disregard of his own person and all care about himself. The instances in younger life, in the most imminent personal hazard, are innumerable: but when age had despoiled him of his activity, and might have rendered care and attention about himself natural, he knew not what they were. He wished none to assist him.—" He was as young as ever—he could walk—he could ride—and he could dance, and he hoped he should not give trouble even when he was old."—He was, at that time, seventy-five!

With objects of the most unbounded diffination Mr. Elwes contrived to mingle fmall attempts at faving. After fitting up a whole night at play for thousands, with the most fashionable and profligate men of the time, amidst splendid rooms, gilt sophas, wax lights, and waiters attendant on his call, he would walk out about four in the morning, not towards home, but into Smithfield! to meet his own cattle, which were coming to market from Thaydon-hall, a farm of his in Essex. There would this same man, forgetful of the scenes he had just left, stand in the cold or rain, bartering with a carcase butcher for a shilling! Sometimes when the cattle did not arrive at the hour he expected,

expected, he would walk on in the mire to meet them; and, more than once, has gone on foot the whole way to his farm without stopping, which was seventeen miles from London, after fitting up the whole night.

He always travelled on horseback. To see him setting out on a journey, was a matter truly curious; his first care was to put two or three eggs, boiled hard, into his great coat pocket, or any scraps of bread which he found—baggage he never took—then, mounting one of his hunters, his next attention was to get out of London, into that road where turnpikes were the sewest. Then, stopping under any hedge where grass presented itself for his horse, and a butle water for himself, he would sit down and resresh himself and his horse together—here presenting a new species of Bramin, worth five hundred thousand pounds.

The chief residence of Mr. Elwes, at this period of his life, was in Berkshire, at his own seat at Marcham. Here it was he ted two sons born who inherit the greatest part of his property, by a will made about

the year 1785.

On the death of his unkle, Mr. Elwes then came to refide at Stoke, in Suffolk. Bad as was the manfion-house he found here, he left one still worse behind him at I 2 Marcham.

Marcham, of which the late Colonel Timms, his nephew, used to mention the following proof. A few days after he went thither, a great quantity of rain fell in the night-he had not been long in bed before he felt himself wet through; and putting his hand out of the cloaths, found the rain was dropping through the ceiling upon the bed-he got up and moved the bed; but be had not lain long before he found the fame inconvenience. Again he got up, and again the rain came down. At length, after pushing the bed quite round the room, he got into a corner where the ceiling was better fecured, and he flept till morning. When he met his unkle at breakfast, he told him what had happened-" Aye! aye!" faid the old man, "I don't mind it myfelf; but to those who do, that's a nice corner in the rain !"

On coming into Suffolk, it was that Mr. Elwes first began to keep fox-hounds; and his stable of hunters, at that time, was said

to be the best in the kingdom,

In keeping fox-hounds was the only inflance, in the whole life of Mr. Elwes, of his ever facrificing money to pleasure, and may be selected, as the only period when he forgot the cares, the perplexities, and the regret, which his wealth occasioned. But even

even here every thing was done in the most. frugal manner. Scrub, in the Beaux Stratagem, when compared with Mr. Elwes's huntiman, had an idle life of it. This famous buntsman might have fixed an epoch in the biftory of fervants; for, in a morning, getting up at four o'clock, he milked the cows-he then prepared breakfast for Mr. Elwes, or any friends he might have with him: then, flipping on a green coat, he harried into the stable, faddled the horses, got the hounds out of the kennel, and away they went into the field. After the fatigues of hunting, he refreshed himself by rubbing down two or three horses as quickly as he could: then running into the house to lay the cloth, and wait at dinner; then hurrying again into the stable to feed the horses -diverlified with an interlude of the cows again to milk, the dogs to feed, and eight hunters to litter down for the night. What may appear extraordinary, the man lived for fome years, though his mafter used often to call him "an idle dog!" and fay, "be wanted to be paid for doing nothing!"

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To Mr. Elwes an inn upon the road and an apothecary's bill were equal subjects of aversion. The words "give" and "pay" were not found in his vocabulary; and therefore, when he once received a very

dangerous

dangerous kick from one of his horses, who fell in going over a leap, nothing could persuade him to have any affishance. He rode the chace through, with his leg cut to the bone; and it was only some days afterwards, when it was feared an amputation would be necessary, that he consented to go up to London, and, hard day! part with some money for advice.

During this time, while he kept hounds, and which confumed a period of nearly fourteen years, Mr. Elwes almost totally resided at Stoke, in Suffolk. From thence he made frequent excursions to Newmarket—but he never engaged on the turf.

A kindness, however, which he performed there should not pass away without

remembrance, and and

Lord Abingdon, who was flightly known to Mr. Elwes, in Berkshire, had made a match for seven thousand pounds, which it was supposed he would be obliged to forfeit, from an inability to produce the sum, though the odds were greatly in his favour.—Unasked, unsolicited, Mr. Elwes made him an offer of the money, which he accepted, and won his engagement. The generosity of this act no one will deny; but it was the sate of Mr. Elwes to combine some great actions with a meanness so extraordinary,

traordinary, that he no longer appeared Shirter transferration and

one and the fame perfon.

On the education of his fons he would not bestow any money, for " putting things into people's heads was the fure way to take money out of their pockets." That he was not troubled with two much affection for them, this anecdote will tellify. One day he had put his eldest boy upon a ladder, to get forme grapes for the table, when, by the ladder flipping, he fell down, and hurt his fide against the end of it. The boy had the precaution to go up into the willage to the barber, and get blooded: on his return, he was asked where he had been, and what was the matter with his arm? He told his father that he had got bled-" Bled! Bled!" faid the old gentleman, "but what did you give?" A fhilling," answered the boy :- " Pha!" returned the father, "you are a blockhead! never part with your blood!" to too below

As Mr. Elwes knew almost nothing of accounts, and never reduced his affairs to writing—he was obliged, in the disposal of his money, to trust much to memory to the fuggestions of other people still more. Hence every person who had a want or a scheme, with an apparent high interestwas prey to him; and he swam about like the enormous pike, which, ever voracious and unsatisfied, catches at every thing, till it is itself caught!—Hence are to be reckoned visions of distant property in America, phantoms of annuities on lives that could never pay, and bureaus filled with bonds of promising peers and members, long dismembered of all property. Mr. Elwes lost in this manner, during his life, full one

bundred and fifty thousand pounds!

Thus there was a reflux of some of that wealth, which he was denying himself every comfort to amass. He would walk home in the rain, in London, sooner than pay a shilling for a coach: he would sit in wet clothes, sooner than have a fire to dry them: he would eat his provisions in the last stage of putrefaction, sooner than have a fresh joint from the butcher's: and he wore a wig for a fortnight, which he had picked out of a rut in a lane, and which from its appearance, had probably been thrown away by some beggar.

Mr. Elwes, from his father, Mr. Meggot, had inherited some property in houses in London; particularly about the Haymarket, not far from which old Mr. Elwes drew his first breath. To this property he began now to add, by engagements with

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one of the Adams, about building, which he increased from year to year to a very large extent. Great part of Marybone foon called him her founder. Portland. place and Portman-fquare, the riding houses and stables of the fecond troop of life guards, and buildings too numerous to name, all rofe out of his packet.

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In possessions so large, of course it would happen that fome of the houses were without a tenant; and, therefore, it was the custom of Mr. Elwes, whenever he went to London, to occupy any of these premises which might happen to be vacant, He had thus a new way of feeing London and its inhabitants—for he travelled in this manner from freet to freet; and whenever any body chose to take the house, where he was, he was always ready to move into any other. He was frequently an itinerant for a night's lodging; and though master of above an hundred houses, he never wished to rest his head long in any he chose to call his own. A couple of beds, a couple of chairs, a table, and an old woman, were all his furniture; and he moved them about at a minute's warning. Of all thefe moveables, the old woman was the only one that gave him trouble, for the was afflicted: with a lameness that made it difficult to get her

her about quite so fast as he chose; and then the colds she took were amazing! for sometimes she was in a small house in the Haymarket; at another in a great house in Portland-place; sometimes in a little room and a coal fire; at other times with a few chips which the carpenters had left, in rooms of most splendid and frigid dimensions, and with a little oiled paper in the windows for glass. In truth, she perfectly realized the words of the Psalmist—for, though the old woman might not be wicked, she certainly was "here to-day, and gone to-morrow."

The scene which terminated the life of this old woman, is not the least singular among the anecdotes that are recorded of Mr. Elwes. But it is too well authenticated

to be doubted.

Mr. Elwes had come to town in his usual way—and taken up his abode in one of his houses that were empty. Colonel Timms, who wished much to see him, by some accident was informed that his unkle was in London; but then how to find him was the difficulty. He enquired at all the usual places where it was probable he might be heard of: he went to Mr. Hoare's, his banker—to the Mount Coffee-house—but no tidings were to be heard of him. Not

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many days afterwards, however, he learnt from a person whom he met accidentally, that they had feen Mr. Elwes going into an uninhabited house in Great Marlboroughfreet. This was some clue to Colonel Timms: and away he went thither. As the best mode of information, he got hold of a chairman—but no intelligence could he gain of a gentleman called Mr. Elwes. Colonel Timms then described his personbut no gentleman had been feen. A pot-boy, however, recollected that he had feen a poor old man opening the door of the stable, and locking it after him: and from every description, it agreed with the person of old Mr. Elwes. Of courfe, Colonel Timms went to the house :- he knocked very loudly at the door—but no one answered. Some of the neighbours faid they had feen fuch a man, but no answer could be obtained from the house. On this added information, however, Colonel Timms resolved to have the stable door opened, and a blackfmith was fent for-and they entered the house together. In the lower parts of it all was thut and filent. On afcending the hair-case, however, they heard the moans of a person seemingly in distress. They went to the chamber—and there, upon an old pallet bed, lay stretched out, seemingly in

death, the figure of old Mr. Elwes. For some time he seemed insensible that any body was near him; but, on fome cordials being administered by a neighbouring apothecary, who was fent for, he recovered enough to fay-" That he had, he believed, been ill for two or three days, and that there was an old woman in the house, but for fome reason or other the had not been near him. That she had been ill herself. but that she had got well, he supposed, and gone away."

On repairing to the garrets, they found the old avoman—the companion of all his movements, and the partner of all his journews-firetched out lifeless on a rug upon the floor. To all appearances she had been dead about two days.

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Thus died the fervant; and thus would have died, but for the providential difcovery of him by Colonel Timms, old Mr.

Elwes, her master!

Mr. Elwes had refided about thirteen years in Suffolk (during feveral of which he had acted as a magistrate with impartiality and uprightness), when the contest for Berkshire presented itself, on the dissolution of parliament; and when, to preferve the peace of that county, be was nominated by Lord CRAVEN, and agreed to the proposal. He

He was to be brought in for nothing. Allhe did was dining at the ordinary at Abingdon, and he obtained a feat in parliament
for eighteen-pence! At this time he was
fixty years old. He removed from Suffolk
to his feat in Marcham: he took his hounds
with him; but finding his time would in all
probability be much employed, he relinquished them, and shortly after they were
given away to some farmers in the neighbourhood.

The bonour of parliament made no alteration in the dress of Mr. Elwes: on the contrary, it seemed at this time to have attained additional meanness, and nearly to have reached that happy climan of poverty, which has more than once drawn on him the compassion of those who passed him in the street.

In three fuccessive parliaments he was chosen for Berkshire, and he sat as member of the House of Commons for twelve years. He had obtained his seat without expence, and he performed his duty as a member would have done in the pure days of our constitution. What he had not bought, he never attempted to sell, and he went forward in that straight and direct path, which can alone satisfy a reflecting mind. A more saithful, a more industrious, or a more incorruptible

corruptible representative of a county never entered the doors of the House of Commons of England. It was probable he might have been elected a fourth time, notwithstanding he assisted with his vote the greatest monster in politicks—the coalition; but the rage which had gone forth against it and its principles, giving reason to suppose the election would be contested, Mr. Elwes, frightened at the thoughts of expence, took leave of his constituents by an advertisement.

Though Mr. Elwes retired from parliament from a dread of expence, he has frequently been heard to fay, that three contested elections would not have cost him more than he lost by his brother representatives. It is incredible the sums he parted with; could the uncancelled bonds be laid on the table of the House of Commons, some orators on both sides of the house, would probably be struck dumb.

Time, which conquers all things, conquered this passion of lending in Mr. Elwes, and an unfortunate proposal which was made him of vesting twenty-five thousand pounds in some iron-works in America, gave at last a fatal blow to his various speculations.—The plan had been so plausibly laid before him, that he had not a doubt of its success;

but

but he had the disappointment never more

to hear of his iron or his gold.

But amongst the sums he thus vested in other people's hands, some firay, forlorn instances of feeling may be remembered; of which the following is an instance:-When his fon was in the guards, he was frequently in the habit of dining at the officers table there. The politeness of his manners rendered him agreeable to every one, and in time he became acquainted with every officer in the corps; amongst the rest, with a gentleman of the name of Tempest, whose good humour was almost proverbial. A vacancy happening in a majority, it fell to this gentleman to purchase; but as money is not always to be got upon landed property immediately, it was imagined fome officer would have been obliged to purchase over his head. Old Mr. Elwes heard of the circumstance, and fent him the money next morning. He asked no security-he had feen Captain Tempest, and liked his manners; and he never once afterwards talked to him about the payment of it. On the death of Captain Tempest, which happened shortly after, the money was replaced. That Mr. Elwes was no lofer by the event, does not take away from the merit of the deed; and it stands amongst those fingular

fingular records of his character, that reafon has to reconcile or philosophy to account for, that the same man, at one and the same moment, could be prodigal of thousands, and yet almost deny to himself the necessaries of life!

At this time he was in possession of seven hundred thousand pounds, and lived

upon fifty pounds a year!!

Mr. Elwes had, for some years, been a member of a card club at the Mount coffee-house; and, by a constant attendance on this meeting, he, for a time, consoled himself for the loss of parliament. The play was moderate, and he had an opportunity of meeting many of his old acquaintances in the House of Commons; and he experienced a pleasure, which, however trivial it may appear, was not less satisfactory—that of enjoying fire and candle at a general expence.

Much, therefore, of his time Mr. Elwes passed in the Mount cossee-house. But fortune seemed resolved, on some occasions, to disappoint his hopes, and to force away that money from him which no power could persuade him to bestow. He still retained some fondness for play, and imagined he had no small skill at picquet. It was his is luck, however, to meet with a gentleman who

who thought the fame, and on much better grounds; for after a contest of two days and a night, in which Mr. Elwes continued with a perseverance which avarice will infpire, he rose a loser of a sum which he always endeavoured to conceal-though I have fome reason to think, says Captain Topham, it was not less than three thou fand pounds, Some part of it was paid by a large draft on Meffrs. Hoares, and was received very early the next morning. This was the last folly, of the kind, of which Mr. Elwes was everguilty; and it is but justice to the members of the club to fay, that they ever after endeavoured to discourage any wish to play with him .-Thus, while by every art of human mortification he was faving shillings and fixpences, he would kick down in one moment the heap he had raised. Though the benefit of this confideration was thrown away upon him, for his maxim always was, which he frequently repeated, " That all great fortunes were made by faving: for of that a man could be fure."

At the close of the spring of 1785, he wished again to visit, which he had not done for some years, his seat at Stoke. But then the journey was a most serious object to him. The samous old servant was dead; all the horses that remained with him were a couple

of worn-out brood mares; and he himself was not in that vigour of body, in which he could ride fixty or seventy miles on the sustenance of two boiled eggs. The mention of a post-chaise would have been a crime.—

"He afford a post-chaise, indeed! where was be to get the money!" would have been his exclamation.

At length he was carried into the country, as he was carried into parliament, free of expense, by a gentleman who was certainly

not quite fo rich as Mr. Elwes.

The rooms at his feat at Stoke, that were now out of repair, and would have all fallen in, but for his fon, John Elwes, Efq. who had refided there, he thought too expensively furnished, as worse things might have done. If a window was broken, there was to be no repair but that of a little brown paper, or that of piecing in a bit of broken glass, which had at length been done to frequently, and in fo many shapes, that it would have puzzled a mathematician to fay "what figure they described." To fave fire, he would walk about the remains of an old green-honse, or fit with a servant, in the kitchen. During the harvest he would amufe himfelf with going into the fields to glean the corn, on the grounds of his own tenants; and they used to leave a little more than

than common, to please the old gentleman, who was as eager after it as any pauper in

the parish.

In the advance of the feason, his morning employment was to pick up any stray chips, bones, or other things, to carry to the fire, in his pocket—and he was one day surprised by a neighbouring gentleman in the act of pulling down, with some difficulty, a crow's nest for this purpose. On the gentleman wondering why he gave himself this trouble—"Oh, Sir, replied old Elwes, it is really a shame that these creatures should do so. Do but see what waste they make! They don't care how extravagant they are!"

As no gleam or favourite passion, or any ray of amusement broke through this gloom of penury, his insatiable desire of saving was now become uniform and systematick. He used still to ride about the country on one of these mares—but then he rode her very economically; on the soft turf adjoining the road, without putting himself to the expence of shoes—as he observed, "The turf was so pleasant to a horse's foot!" And when any gentleman called to pay him a visit, and the boy who attended in the stable was profuse enough to put a little hay before his horse, old Elwes would slily steal back into

the stable, and take the hay very carefully

away.

That very strong appetite which Mr. Elwes had in some measure restrained during the long fitting of parliament, he now indulged most voraciously, and on every thing he could find. To fave, as he thought, the expence of going to a butcher, he would have a whole sheep killed, and so eat mutton to the end of the chapter. When he occasionally had his river drawn, though fometimes horse-loads of small fish were taken, not one would he fuffer to be thrown in again, for he observed, "He should never fee them again!" Game in the last state of putrefaction, and meat that walked about his plate, would be continue to eat, rather than have new things killed before the old provifion was finished.

With this diet, the charnel bonse of sustenance—his dress kept pace—equally in the last stage of absolute dissolution. Sometimes he would walk about in a tattered brown-coloured hat; and sometimes in a red and white woollen cap, like a prisoner confined

for debt.

When any friends, who might occasionally be with him, were absent, he would carefully put out his own fire, and walk to the house of a neighbour; and thus make one

one fire serve both. His shoes he never would suffer to be cleaned, lest they should be worn out the sooner. In short, whatever Cervantes or Moliere have pictured, in their more sportive moods, of avarice in the extreme, here might they have seen realized or

furpaffed!

The scene of mortification, at which Mr. Elwes was now arrived, was all but a denial of the common necessaries of life; and indeed it might have admitted a doubt, whether or not, if his manors, his fish-ponds, and fome grounds, in his own hands, had not furnished a subsistence, where he had not any thing actually to buy, he would not, rather than have bought any thing, have starved;—strange as this may appear, it is not exaggerated. He, one day, during this period, dined upon the remaining part of a moor-hen, which had been brought out of the river by a rat! and at another, eat an undigefted part of a pike, which the larger one had fwallowed, but had not finished, and which were taken in this state in a net'! At the time this last circumstance happened, he discovered a strange kind of satisfaction, for he faid to Captain Topham-" ave! this was killing two birds with one stone!" In the room of all comment—of all moral it may be faid, that, at this time, Mr. Elwes

was perhaps worth nearly eight bundred thour fand pounds! and, at this period, he had not made his will, of course, was not saving from any sentiment of affection for any

person.

The spring of 1786 Mr. Elwes passed alone at his solitary house at Stoke. In the day he would not allow himself any fire, he went to bed as soon as day closed to save candle, and had began to deny himself even the pleasure of sleeping in sheets. In short, he had now nearly brought to a climax the moral of his whole life—the perfect vanity of wealth.

From Stoke he removed to his farmhouse at Thaydon Hall; a scene of more ruin and desolation, if possible, than either his house in Suffolk or Berkshire. It stood alone, on the borders of Epping Forest; and an old man and woman, his tenants, were the only persons with whom he could hold any converse. Here he fell ill; and, as he would have no affistance, and had not even a fervant, he lay, unattended and almost forgotten, for nearly a fortnightindulging, even in death, that avarice which malady could not subdue. It was at this period he began to think of making his will-feeling, perhaps, that his fons would not be entitled, by law, Mr. Elwes never having

having been married, to any part of his property, should he die intestate—and, on coming to London, he made his last will and testament.

The close of Mr. Elwes's life was still reserved for one singularity more, and which will not be held less singular than all that has passed before it, when his disposition and his advanced age are considered. He gave away his affections: he conceived the tender passion. In plain terms, having been accustomed for some time to pass his hours, out of economy, with the two maid servants in the kitchen, one of them had the art to induce him to fall in love with her; and it is matter of doubt, had it not been discovered, whether she would not have had the power over him to have made him marry her.

Had Mr. Elwes, at near eighty years of age, and with property amounting to almost a million of money—thus closed his extraordinary life by a marriage in the kitchen, it would indeed have added one feature more to that singular memoir, which the life of this gentleman has presented to the publick; and which, since the beginning of time,

perhaps never had a parallel!

In the autumn of the year 1789, his memory, which had been long declining, was entirely entirely gone: his perception of things was decreafing very rapidly; and as the mind became unfettled, gusts of the most violent passion usurped the place of his former command of temper. That courtely, once so amiable in his manners and his address, was now conspicuous no longer; and there appeared no particle of his mental qualities that did not seem to have survived themselves.

For fix weeks previous to his death, he had got a custom of going to rest in his cloaths, as perfectly dressed as during the day. He was one morning found fast asseption betwirt the sheets, with his shoes on his feet, his slick in his hand, and an old torn

hat upon his head.

On this circumstance being discovered, a fervant was set to watch, and take care that he undressed himself; yet so desirous was he of continuing this custom, that he told the fervant, with his usual providence about money, that if he would not take any notice of him, he would leave him something in his will.

On the 18th day of November 1789, Mr. Elwes discovered figns of that utter and total weakness, which, in eight days, carred him to his grave. On the evening of the first day he was conveyed to bed—from which which he rose no more. His appetite was gone—he had but a faint recollection of any thing about him; and his last coherent words were addressed to his son, Mr. John Elwes, in hoping "he had lest him what he wished." On the morning of the 26th of November, he expired without a sigh!—with the ease with which an infant goes to sleep on the breast of its mother, worn out with "the rattles and the toys" of a long day.

Thus died Mr. Elwes, fortunate in escaping from a world he had lived in too

long for his own peace!

THE life of lines before offers and maintable and power of natural capacity and application concerding with overy difficulty, and, without any of the advantages of education or fortune, arriving at a very high point of eachier.

It is usual for the cominguities of code in Sexony to appoint a peating in cvery visitave in their dilutiff to receive the excise of the place, for which few are allowed more than one grown, and none more than three than Cothold Holfman, who was allowed the visit committee, of limiter and the visit some of the peating in and the visit soften, where he was auditing the address of tone of the peating in any and the visit of the confine of the confine in any and the visit of the confine of the confine and the visit of the confine of the confine and the confine of the confine of the confine and the confine of the

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# JOHN LUDWIG.

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THE life of JOHN LUDWIG offers a remarkable and pleafing instance of the power of natural capacity and application, contending with every difficulty, and, without any of the advantages of education or fortune, arriving at a very high point of erudition.

It is usual for the commissaries of excise in Saxony to appoint a peasant in every village in their district to receive the excise of the place, for which sew are allowed more than one crown, and none more than three. Mr. Christian Gothold Hossman, who was chief commissary of Dresden and the villages adjacent, when he was auditing the accounts of some of these peasants in 1753.

was told that there was one John Ludwig among them, a strange man; who, though he was very poor and had a family, was yet continually reading in books, and very often stood the greatest part of the night at his

door, gazing at the ftars.

This account raised Mr. Hoffman's curiofity, and he ordered the man to be brought before him. Hoffman, who expected fomething in the man's appearance that corresponded with a mind superiour to his station, was greatly furprifed to fee the most ruftick boor he had ever beheld. His hair hung over his forehead down to his eyes, his aspect was fordid and stupid, and his manner was, in every respect, that of a plodding ignorant clown. Mr. Hoffman, after contemplating this unpromising appearance, concluded, that as the supposed superiourity of this man was of the intellectual kind, it would certainly appear when he fpoke; but even in this experiment he was also disappointed. He asked him, if what his neighbours had faid of his reading and studying was true? and the man bluntly and coarfely replied, "What neighbour has told you that I read and fludied? If I have studied, I have studied for myself, and I don't defire that you or any body elfe should know any thing of the matter." Hoffman, how-1. 2

ever, continued the conversation, notwithstanding his disappointment, and asked several questions concerning arithmetick and the first rudiments of astronomy; to which he now expected vague and confused replies. But in this too he had formed an erroneous prognoltick; for Hoffman was ftruck not only with aftonishment but confusion, to hear fuch definitions and explications as would have done honour to a regular academician in a publick examination.

Mr. Hoffman, after this conversation, prevailed on the peafant to ftay fome time at his house, that he might further gratify his curiofity at fuch times as would be most convenient. In their subsequent conferences he proposed to his guest the most abstracted and embarraffing questions, which were always answered with the utmost readiness and precision. The account which this extraordinary person gives of himself and his

John Ludwig was born the 24th of February, 1715, in the village of Coffe-daude, and was, among other poor children of the village, fent very young to school. The Bible, which was the book by which he was

acquifitions, is as follows:

taught to read, gave him fo much pleasure, that he conceived the most eager defire to read others, which, however, he had no 4410

oppor,

opportunity to get into his possession. In about a year his mafter began to teach him to write, but this exercise was rather irkfome than pleasing at first; but when the first difficulty was furmounted, he applied to it with great alacrity, especially as books were put into his hand to copy as an exercife; and he employed himself almost night and day, not in copying particular passages only, but in forming collections of fentences, or events that were connected with each other. When he was ten years old, he had been at school four years, and was then put to arithmetick, but this embarraffed him with innumerable difficulties, which his master would not take the trouble to explain, expecting that he should content himself with the implicit practice of positive rules. Ludwig, therefore, was so disgusted with arithmetick, that after much scolding and beating he went from school, without having learnt any thing more than reading, writing, and his catechism.

He was then fent into the field to keep cows, and in this employment he foon became clownish, and negligent of every thing else; so that the greatest part of what he had learnt was forgotten. He was associated with the fordid and the vicious, and he became insensibly like them. As he grew up

he kept company with women of bad chas racter, and abandoned himself to such pleafures as were within his reach. But a defire of furpaffing others, that principle which is productive of every kind of greatness, was still living in his breast; he remembered to have been praifed by his mafter, and preferred above his comrades when he was learning to read and write, and he was fill defirous of the same pleasure, though he did not know how to get at it.

In the autumn of 1735, when he was about twenty years old, he bought a small Bible, at the end of which was a catechism, with references to a great number of texts, upon which the principles contained in the answers were founded. Ludwig had never been used to take any thing upon trust, and was therefore continually turning over the leaves of his Bible, to find the passages referred to in the catechism; but this he found so irksome a task, that he determined to have the whole at one view, and therefore fet about to transcribe the catechism, with all the texts at large brought into their proper places. With this exercise he filled two quires of paper, and though when he began, the character was scarce legible, yet, before he had finished, it was greatly improved;

proved; for an art that has been once learnt

is eafily recovered.

In the month of March 1736, he was employed to receive the excise of the little district in which he lived, and he found that in order to discharge this office, it was neceffary for him not only to write, but to be mafter of the two first rules of arithmetick, addition and fubiliraction. His ambition had now an object; and a defire to keep the accounts of the tax he was to gather better than others of his station, determined him once more to apply to arithmetick, however hateful the task, and whatever labour it might require. He now regretted that he was without an instructor, and would have been glad at any rate to have practifed the rules without first knowing the rationale, His mind was continually upon the stretch to find out fome way of supplying this want, and at last he recollected that one of his school-fellows had a book, from which examples of feveral rules were taken by the master to exercise the scholars. He, therefore, went immediately in fearch of this school-fellow, and was overjoyed to find upon enquiry, that the book was still in his possession. Having borrowed this important volume, he returned home with it, and beginning his studies as he went along, he purfued

purfued them with fuch application, that in about fix months he was mafter of the rule

of three, with fractions.

The reluctance with which he began to learn the powers and properties of figures was now at an end; he knew enough to make him earnestly defirous of knowing more; he was therefore impatient to proceed from this book to one that was more difficult, and having at length found means to procure one that treated of more intricate and complicated calculations, he made himself master of that also before the end of the year 1739. He had the good fortune foon after to meet with a treatife of geometry, written by Pachek, the fame authour whose arithmetick he had been studying; and finding that this science was in some measure founded on that which he had learnt, he applied to his new book with great affiduity for some time; but at length, not being able perfectly to comprehend the theory as he went on, nor yet to discover the utility of the practice, he laid it aside, to which he was also induced by the necessity of his immediate attendance to his fields and his vines.

The fevere winter which happened in the year 1740, obliged him to keep long within his cottage, and having there no employment

ment either for his body or his mind, he had once more recourse to his book of geometry; and having at length comprehended some of the leading principles, he procured a little box ruler and an old pair of compasses, on one point of which he mounted the end of a quill cut into a pen. With these instruments he employed himself incessantly in making various geometrical figures on paper, to illustrate the theory by a solution of the problems. He was thus busied in his cot till March, and the joy arising from the knowledge he had acquired was exceeded only by his desire of knowing more.

He was now necessarily recalled to that labour by which alone he could procure himfelf food, and was belides without money to procure fuch books and instruments as were absolutely necessary to pursue his geometrical studies. However, with the affistance of a neighbouring artificer, he procured the figures, which he found represented by the diagrams in his book, to be made in wood, and with thefe he went to work at every interval of leifure, which now happened only once a week, after divine fervice on a Sun-He was still in want of a new book, and having laid by a little fum for that purpose against the time of the fair, where alone he had access to a bookseller's shop, he made

a purchase of three small volumes, from which he acquired a complete knowledge of trigonometry. After this acquisition he could not rest till he had begun to study astronomy; his next purchase, therefore, was an introduction to that science, which he read with indefatigable diligence, and invented innumerable expedients to supply the want of proper instruments, in which he was not less successful than Robinson Crusoe, who in an island, of which he was the only rational inhabitant, found means to supply himself not only with the necessaries but the conveniencies of life.

During his study of geometry and astronomy, he had frequently met with the word philosophy, and this became more and more the object of his attention. He conceived that it was the name of some science of great importance and extent, with which he was as yet wholly unacquainted; he became therefore impatient in the highest degree to get acquainted with philosophy; and being continually upon the watch for such assistance as offered, he at last picked up a book, called An introduction to the knowledge of God, of man, and of the universe. In reading this book he was struck with a variety of objects that were equally interesting and new.

But

But as this book contained only general principles, he went to Drefden, and inquired among the bookfellers who was the most celebrated authour that had written on philosophy. By the bookfellers he was recommended to the works of Wolfius written in the German language; and Wolfius having been mentioned in feveral books he had read, as one of the most able men of his age, he readily took him for his guide in the re-

gions of philosophy:

The first purchase that he made of Wolfius's works, was his logick, and at this he laboured a full year, still attending to his other studies, fo as not to lose what he had gained before. In this book he found himfelf referred to another, written by the fame authour, called Mathematical Principles, as the fittest to give just ideas of things, and facilitate the practice of logick; he therefore inquired after this book with a defign to buy it, but finding it too dear for his finances, he was obliged to content himfelf with an abridgement of it, which he purchased in the autumn of 1743. From this book he derived much pleasure and much profit, and it employed him from October He then proceeded to metaphysics, at

which he laboured till the October follow-

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ing, and he would fain have entered on the study of physics; but his indigence was an insuperable impediment, and he was obliged to content himself with his author's morality, politics, and remarks on metaphysics, which employed him to July 1746; by this time he had scraped together a sum sufficient to buy the physics, which he had so earnestly desired, and this work he read twice within the year.

About this time a dealer in old books fold him a volume of Wolfius's Mathematical Principles at large, and the spherical trigonometry which he found in this book was a new treasure, which he was very desirous to make his own. This however cost him incredible labour, and filled every moment that he could spare from his business and his sleep for something more than a year.

He proceeded to the study of Kahrel's I aw of Nature and Nations, and at the same time procured a little book on the terrestial and celestial globes. These books, with a few that he borrowed, were the sources from which he derived such a stock of knowledge as is seldom found even among those who have associated with the inhabitants of a university, and had perpetual access to publick libraries.

Mr. Hoffman, during Ludwig's refidence at his house, dressed him in his own gown, with other proper habiliments, and he observes that this alteration of his dress had such an effect, that Hoffman could not conceive the man's accent or dialect to be the same, and he felt himself secretly inclined to treat him with more deterence than when he was in his peasant's dress, though the alteration was made in his presence, and with his

own apparel.

It happened also that before Ludwig went home there was an eclipse of the fun, and Mr. Hoffman proposed to his guest that he should observe this phænomenon as an astronomer, and for that purpose furnished him with proper instruments. The impatience of Ludwig till the time of the eclipse is not to be expressed; he had hitherto been acquainted with the planetary world only by books and a view of the heavens with the naked eye; he had never yet looked through a telescope, and the anticipation of the pleafure which the new observation would yield him, scarce suffered him either to eat or fleep; but it unfortunately happened, that just before the eclipse came on, the sky became cloudy, and continued fo during the whole time of its continuance: this misfortune was more than the philosophy even of Ludwig M

nimbu.!

Ludwig could bear; as the cloud came on he looked up at it in the agony of a man that expected the diffolution of nature to follow; when it came over the fun, he flood fixed in a confernation not to be described, and when he knew the eclipse was past, his difappointment and grief were little short of distraction.

Mr. Hoffman foon after went in his turn to visit Mr. Ludwig, and take a view of his dwelling, his library, his study, and his instruments. He found an old crazy cottage, the infide of which had been lone blacked with smoke; the walls were covered with propositions and diagrams written with chalk. In one corner was a bed, in another a cradle, and under a little window at the fide, three pieces of board, laid fide by fide over two truffels, made a writing table for the philosopher, upon which were feattered fome pieces of writing paper, containing extracts of books, various calculations and geometrical figures; the books which have been mentioned before were placed on a flielf, with the compass and ruler that have been described, which, with a wooden forare, and a pair of fix inch globes, conflituted the library and mufeum of the truly selebrated John Ludwig.

upon

In this hovel he lived till the year 1754. and while he was purfining the fludy of philosophy at his leifure hours, he was indefasigable in his day labour as a poor peafant, fometimes carrying a balket at his back, and fometimes driving a wheel-barrow, and crying fuch garden-fluff as he had to fell about the village. In this state he was subject to frequent infults, " fuch as patient merit takes of the unworthy," and he bore them without reply, or any other mark either of refentment or contempt, when those who could not agree with him about the price of his commodities used to turn from him with an air of fuperiourity, and call him in derifion filly clown, and a ftupid dog.

Mr. Hoffman, when he dismissed him, presented him with an hundred crowns, which filled all his wishes, and made him the happiest man in the world. With this sum he built himself a more commodious habitation in the middle of his vineyard, and furnished it with many moveables and utenfils, of which he was in great want; but above all, he procured a very considerable addition to his library, an article so essential to his happiness, that he declared to Mr. Hoffman he would not accept the whole province in which he lived

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upon condition he should renounce his ffudies, and that he had rather live on bread and water than withhold from his mind that food which his intellectual hunger perpetually required. one change and a secretary and the

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### SOME PARTICULARS

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### HORUC BARBAROSSA,

AND HIS EROTHER

HATRADIN.

A BOUT the beginning of the fixteenth century a fudden revolution happened, which, by rendering the States of Barbary formidable to the Europeans, hath made their history worthy of more attention.

This revolution was brought about by persons born in a rank of life which entitled them to act no such illustrious part. Horus and Hayradin, the sons of a potter in the sile of Lesbos, prompted by a restless and M 3 enterprising

enterprising spirit, forsook their father's trade, ran to fea, and joined a crew of pirates. They foon diffinguished themselves by their valour and activity; and becoming masters of a small brigantine, carried on their infamous trade with fuch conduct and fuccess, that they affembled a fleet of twelve galleys, befides many veffels of smaller force. Of this fleet Horuc, the elder brother, called Barbaroffa from the red colour of his beard, was admiral, and Hayradin fecond in command, but with almost equal authourity. They called themselves the friends of the sea, and the enemies of all who fail upon it; and their names foon became terrible, from the straits of the Dardanelles to those of Gibraltar. Together with their fame and power, their ambitious views opened and enlarged; and, while acting as corfairs, they adopted the ideas, and acquired the talents of conquerors. They often carried the prizes which they took on the coasts of Spain and Italy into the ports of Barbary; and enriching the inhabitants by the fale of their booty, and the thoughtless prodigality of their crews, were welcome guests in every place at which they touched. The convenient fituation of these harbours lying fo near the greatest commercial states, at that time, in Christendom, made

made the brothers wish for an establishment in that country. An opportunity of accomplishing this quickly presented itself, which they did not fuffer to pals unimproved. Eutemi, king of Algiers, having attempted feveral times, without fuccess, to take a fort which the Spanish governoor of Oran had built not far from his capital, was so ill advised as to apply for aid to Barbarossa, whose valour the Africans considered as irrefiftible. The active corfair gladly accepted of the invitation; and leaving his brother Hayradin with the fleet, marched at the head of five thousand men to Algiers, where he was received as their deliverer. Such a force gave him the command of the town; and observing that the Moors neither suspected him of any bad intention, nor were capable with their light-armed troops of oppofing his disciplined veterans, he fecretly murdered the monarch whom he had come to affift, and caused himself to be proclaimed king of Algiers in his stead. The authourity which he had thus boldly usurped, he endeavoured to establish by arts suited to the genius of the people whom he had to govern; by liberality, without bounds, to those who favoured his promotion, and by cruelty, no less unbounded, towards all whom he had any reason to distrust. Not fatisfied

fatisfied with the throne which he had acquired, he attacked the neighbouring king of Tremecen, and having vanquished him in battle, added his dominions to those of Algiers. At the fame time he continued to infest the coasts of Spain and Italy, with fleets which refembled the armaments of a great monarch, rather than the light fquadrons of a corfair. The devastations which these committed, obliged Charles, about the beginning of his reign, to furnish the Marquis de Comares, governour of Oran, with troops fufficient to attack him. That officer, affifted by the dethroned king of Tremecen. executed the commission with such spirit, that Barbarossa's troops being beat in several encounters, he himself was thut up in Tremecen; after defending it to the last extremity, he was overtaken in attempting to make his escape, and flain while he fought with an obstinate valour, worthy of his former fame and exploits.

His brother Hayradin, known likewife by, the name of Barbaroffa, affumed the fceptre of Algiers with the fame ambition and abilities, but with better fortune. His reign being undisturbed by the arms of the Spaniards, which had full occupation in the wars among the European powers, he regulated, with admirable prudence, the in-

teriour

teriour police of his kingdom, carried on his naval operations with great vigour, and extended his conquests on the continent of Africa. But conceiving that the Moors and Arabs submitted to his government with the utmost impatience, and being afraid that his continual depredations would, one day, draw upon him the arms of the Christians, he put his dominions under the protection of the grand feignior, and received from him a body of Turkish foldiers, sufficient for his fecurity against his domestick as well as his foreign enemies. At last, the fame of his exploits daily increasing, Solyman offered him the command of the Turkish fleet, as the only person whose valour and skill in naval affairs entitled him to command against Andrew Doria, the greatest sea-officer of that age. Proud of this distinction, Barbarossa repaired to Constantinople, and with a wonderful versatility of mind, mingling the arts of a courtier with the boldness of a corfair, gained the entire confidence both of the fultan and his vizier. To them he communicated a scheme that he had formed of making himself master of Tunis, the most flourishing kingdom, at that time, on the coast of Africa, which being approved of by them, he obtained whatever he demanded for carrying it into execution. His

His hopes of fuccess in this undertaking were founded on the intestine divisions in the kingdom of Tunis. Mahmed, the last king of that country, having thirty-four fore by different wives, named Muley-Hascen, one of the youngest among them, his fucceffor. That weak prince, who owed this preference not to his own merit, but to the ascendancy which his mother had acquired over an old doating monarch, first poiloned his father in order to prevent him from altering his destination; and then, with the barbarous policy which prevails wherever polygamy is permitted, and the right of fuccession is not precisely fixed, he put to death all his brothers whom he could get into his power. Alraschid, one of the eldest, was fo fortunate as to escape his rage; and finding a retreat among the wandering Arabs, made several attempts, by the affiftance of some of their chiefs, to recover the throne, which of right belonged to him. But these proving unsuccessful, and the Arabs, from their natural levity, being ready to deliver him up to his merciles brother, he fled to Algiers, the only place of refuge remaining, and implored the protection of Barbaroffa; who, difcerning at once all the advantages that might be gained by supporting his title, received him with

every possible demonstration of friendship and respect. Being ready, at that time, to fet fail for Constantinople, he easily perfuaded Alraschid, whose eagerness to obtain a crown disposed him to believe or undertake any thing, to accompany him thither. promising him effectual assistance from Solyman, whom he represented to be the most generous, as well as most powerful, moparch in the world. But no fooner were they arrived at Constantinople, than the false corfair, regardless of all his promises to him, opened to the fultan a plan for conquering Tunis, and annexing it to the Turkish empire, by making use of the name of this exiled prince, and by means of the party ready to declare in his favour. Solyman approved with too much facility, of this perfidious proposal, extremely suitable to the character of its authour, but altogether unworthy of a great prince. A powerful fleet and numerous army were foon affembled; at the fight of which the credulous Alrafchid flattered himfelf that he would foon enter his capital in triumph.

But just as this unhappy prince was going to embark, he was arrested by order of the sultan, shut up in the seraglio, and was never heard of more. Barbarossa sailed with

a fleet of two hundred and fifty veffels towards Africa. After ravaging the coasts of Italy, and fpreading terrour through every part of that country, he appeared before Tunis; and landing his men, gave out that he came to affert the right of Alraschid, whom he pretended to have left fick abourd the admiral galley. The fort of Goletta, which commands the bay, foon fell into his hands, partly by his own address, and partly by the treachery of its commander; and the inhabitants of Tunis, weary of Muley-Hafcen's government, took arms, and declared for Alrafchid with fuch zeal and unanimity, as obliged the former to fly fo precipitately, that he left all his treasures behind him. The gates were immediately fet open to Barbaroffa, as the restorer of their lawful fovereign. But when Alraschid himself did not appear, and when, instead of his name, that of Solyman alone was heard among the acclamations of the Turkish foldiers marching into the town, the people of Tunis began to suspect the corfair's treachery; and their fuspicions being soon converted into certainty, they ran to arms with the utmost fury, and furrounded the citadel, into which Barbarossa had led his troops. But having forefeen such a revolution, he was not unprepared for it; he immediately turned against

against them the artillery on the ramparts, and by one brisk discharge of it, and of his small arms, he dispersed the numerous but undirected assallants, and forced them to acknowledge Solyman as their sovereign, and to submit to him as his viceroy.

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#### TYCHO BRAHE.

TYCHO Brahe, descended from a noble and illustrious Danish family, was born in 1546 at Knudstorp, a small lordship near Helsingborg, in Scania. His father, Otto Brahe, having a large family, Tycho was educated under the care and at the expence of his unkle George Brahe, who, having no children, adopted him as his heir. Finding his nephew a boy of lively capacity, and though only seven years of age, strongly inclined to study, he had Tycho instructed in the Latin tongue unknown to his father, who considered literature as inglorious, and was desirous that all his sons should follow the profession of arms.

In the twelfth year of his age, Tycho was removed to the academy of Copenhagen; and his mind, which had not yet taken any

direc-

direction, was casually incited to the study of astronomy by an eclipse of the sun, which happened on the 21st of August, 1560. He had for some time examined the astrological diaries or almanacs, which pretended to predict future events from the inspection of the stars; but when he observed that the eclipse happened at the precise time at which it was foretold, his admiration was lost in astonishment; and he considered that science as divine, which could thus so thoroughly understand the motions of the heavenly bodies as to foretell their places and relative positions. From that moment he devoted himself to astronomy.

In 1562 he was fent to Leipfic, for the purpose of studying civil law; but he gave to the law only those hours which his tutor's importunity wrested from him, devoting the greatest part of his time to his favourite science; and as his tutor continually remonstrated against those studies which took off his attention from the law, to which he was destined by his unkle, he conceived an unconquerable disgust for that profession, and more assiduously, though secretly, continued his astronomical pursuits. For this purpose he laid out all the money which his unkle allowed him for pocket expences in the purchase of astronomical books. Having ob-

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tained a small celestial globe, he took the opportunity, while his preceptor was in bed, of examining the heavenly bodies, and before a month had elapsed, he made himself acquainted with all the stars which at that time appeared above the horizon.

Inspired with the same ardent zeal in purfuit of his favourite science, he learned geometry and mathematics without a master, and invented a radius and several mathematical

instruments.

Having passed three years at Leipsic, he was preparing to purfue his travels through Germany; but the death of his unkle obliged him to return to his native country, in order to superintend and settle his estates, which he largely inherited. Instead of finding himself encouraged and esteemed for the wonderful progress, which at his early age he had made in the science of astronomy and its concomitant studies, he was mortified at being treated with contempt by his relations and acquaintance for following a science which they considered as degrading, and who reproached him for not purfuing what they called the more noble study of the law. Disgusted at their behaviour he settled his affairs, and haftened his departure from a country wherein he met with repeated mortifications, and before a year had elapsed set out

out upon his travels. He proceeded to Wittenberg, and afterwards to Rostoc, where an accident happened which had nearly occasioned his death.

Being invited to a wedding feast, he had a dispute with a Danish nobleman relative to some subject in mathematics; and as they were both of cholerick dispositions, the dispute ended in a duel. In the conflict part of Tycho's nose was cut off. In order to remedy this defect, Tycho contrived a supposititious nose made of gold and silver, which he sastened by means of a glue, so artfully formed, it is said, as to bear the appearance of the real member, and to deceive many who were not acquainted with his loss.

From Rostoc, Tycho continued his travels and prosecuted his studies in the principal towns of Germany and Italy, and particularly at Ausburgh, where he formed an acquaintance with the celebrated Peter Ramus, invented and improved various mathematical instruments, superintending the building of an observatory at the expence of the burgomaster Paul Hainzell, after a plan communicated by himself, and formed a feries of astronomical observations and discoveries, which astonished and surpassed all

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who had hitherto been confidered as the greatest proficients in that science.

On his return to Copenhagen, in 1570, he was foon difgusted with the necessity of going to court; and, importuned with innumerable visits and interruptions of his studies, he removed to Herritzvold, near Knudstorp, the feat of his maternal unkle, Steno Bille, who alone of all his relations encouraged him to persevere in his astronomical labours. Steno configned to his nephew a commodious apartment, and a convenient place for the construction of his observatory and laboratory.

During his residence with his unkle, Tycho, befides his aftronomical refearches, feems to have followed with no less zeal the fludy of chymistry, or rather of alchymy, from the chimerical view of obtaining the philosopher's stone, that he might amass fufficient riches to fettle in some foreign country, where he might not be under the necessity of appearing at court, or having his studies interrupted by receiving and pay-

ing vifits.

But neither his philosophy, or the unwearied zeal with which he profecuted his studies, could exempt him from the passion of love. Being a great admirer of the fair fex, he conceived a violent inclination for Christina,

Christina, a beautiful country girl, the daughter of a neighbouring peafant, and alienated his family by marrying a person of such low extraction. Love is ever ingenious in devising excuses. Our philosopher justified the choice of his heart, and gave many whimfical reasons for preferring a woman of low birth. He dreaded a wife who should be under the necessity of living at court, a life to him the most detestable : he therefore preferred one whose fituation necessarily precluded her from what he styled a painful honour, who, grateful to her benefactor, would be dependent on himself alone, would be happy to accompany him in his travels, would confider a subserviency to his inclinations as a duty, and would not object to his continued application. Whatever effect these reasons might have in inducing our philosopher to marry, yet it may be imagined they had none on a proud family, who conceived themselves disgraced by Tycho's mis-alliance, and refused to hold any intercourse with him, until Frederic the Second commanded them to be reconciled. Tycho never feem's to have repented of his choice; but ever found in his beloved Christina a grateful companion and an obedient wife.

About

About this period of his life he first appeared as a publick teacher, and read lectures on astronomy at the express desire of the king. He explained the theory of the planets, and preceded his explanation by a very learned oration concerning the history and excellency of astronomy and its fister-sciences, with some remarks in favour of judicial astrology, a study as congenial to the times as to the inclinations of our philosopher.

Offended with his relations, and difgusted with his countrymen, he had long determined to quit Denmark, and to settle abroad; and after travelling through Germany and Italy, he at length fixed upon Basil; to the choice of which place he was influenced by the wholesomeness of the air, the cheapness of the living, and the celebrity of the university; and from whence he might hold a regular and easy correspondence with the astronomers of France, Germany, and Italy.

On his return to Denmark he was preparing with the utmost secrecy to transport his library and astronomical apparatus, but was prevented carrying his design into execution by an unexpected summons from the king. Frederic, being secretly apprised of his his intentions, was unwilling that Denmark should be deprived of so great an ornament, kindly embraced him, offered his protection and encouragement, presented him with the island of Huen as a proper retirement, and promised to erect, at his expence, whatever buildings and apparatus should be found necessary for his astronomical pursuits. He settled upon him a pension of 1000 crowns a year, and gave him a canonry of Roschild worth not less than 2000 crowns.

Tycho, astonished and transported at this instance of his sovereign's liberality, did not hesitate accepting the king's offer. He immediately repaired to the isse of Huen, and on the eighth of August, 1576, was present at the laying of the first stone of a magnissicent house, which he afterwards called Uranienburgh, or the Castle of the Heavens.

This castle was a square building of fixty seet, containing a large suit of apartments; an observatory, and a subterraneous laboratory; and although the king supplied 100,000 rix-dollars, Tycho Brahe did not expend less than the same sum. He afterwards constructed a detached building, which he called Stiernberg, or the Mountain of the Stars.

In this retreat Tycho Brahe passed twenty years, and greatly improved the science of astronomy by the diligence and exactness of his observations. He maintained several scholars in his house for the purpose of instructing them in geometry and astronomy, some of whom were sent, and their expences desrayed, by the king; others, who voluntarily offered themselves, he received and supported at his own expence.

He did not, however, pass the life of an anchorite or a recluse; on the contrary, he lived in a most sumptuous manner, kept an open house with unbounded hospitality, was always happy to entertain and receive all persons, who slocked in crowds to visit the island, and to pay their respects to a

person of his renown.

During his residence in the island of Huen, he received numerous visits from persons of the highest rank. Among these must be particularly mentioned Ulric duke of Mecklenburgh, in company with his daughter Sophia queen of Denmark; William, landgrave of Hesse Cassel, whose correspondence with Brahe on astronomical subjects has been given to the publick, and who had shewn himself a constant patron to the Danish astronomer.

In 1590 Tycho was honoured with a vifit from James the First, then king of Scotland, when that monarch repaired to the court of Copenhagen to conclude his marriage with the princefs Anne, and was fo delighted with Brahe's apparatus and conversation, that he remained eight days at Uranienburgh. On retiring he presented Tycho with a magnificent present, and afterwards accompanied his royal licence for the publication of Tycho Brahe's works with the following flattering testimony of his abilities and learning: "Nor am I acquainted with these things from the relation of others, or from a mere perufal of your works, but I have feen them with my own eyes, and heard them with my own ears, in your residence at Uranienburgh, during the various learned and agreeable conversations which I there held with you, which even now affect my mind to fuch a degree, that it is difficult to decide, whether I recollect them with greater pleafure or admiration; which I now willingly tellify by this licence to present and future generations, &c."

His majesty also, at his particular request, composed, in honour of the Danish astronomer, some Latin verses, more expressive indeed of his esteem and admiration than remarkable for classe elegance.

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In 1592 he was honoured with a visit from his own fovereign, Christian the Fourth, then in the fifteenth year of his age, who continued fome days at Uranienburgh. That promising young prince snewed great curiofity in examining the affronce mical and chymical apparatus, expressed the highest fatisfaction in receiving explanations and instructions, proposed various questions on several points of mathematics and mechanics, to which his majesty was attached, and particularly on the principles of fortification, and the conftruction of fhips. He was also highly delighted with a gilt tin globe which represented the face of the heavens, and for contrived, that, being turned on its own axis, it shewed the rifing and fetting of the fun, the motions of the planets and heavenly bodies; a wonderful contrivance for that age. Tycho, observing the delight which the young king shewed in observing these phænomena, presented it to his majesty. The king graciously accepted it, gave him in return a gold chain, and affured him of his unalterable protection and attachment.

Notwithstanding however these assurances, the king's youth was worked upon by those courtiers who were envious of Tycho Brahe's merit, or who had been offended fended by the violence of his temper, and the feverity of his fatire, and under various pretences prevailed upon Christian to deprive him of his penfion, and the canonry of Rofchild.

Tycho Brahe being thus deprived of the means to support the great expences of his establishment at Uranienburgh, quitted with chagrin his favourite refidence, and repaired to his house at Copenhagen, where he waited for an opportunity to retire from his native country. Having transported from Uranienburgh all the instruments and apparatus which could be removed, he quitted Copenhagen, embarked with his wife and family, landed at Rostock, and remained a year at Wansbeck with his learned friend Henry Rantzau.

Having dedicated a treatife on aftronomy to the emperour Rhodolph the Second. who was extremely addicted to aftronomy. chymistry, and judicial astrology, he at length received a very flattering invitation from that monarch, which he accepted without hefitation, and repaired to Prague, in 1599. The emperour received him in the kindest and most honourable manner, built for him an observatory and elaboratory, fettled on him an ample pension, and treated him with the highest marks of deference

and respect.

In the service of Rhodolph he passed the remaineder of his days, but did not five long to enjoy his protection. He had enjoyed a good state of health till the year previous to his death, when his constitution, fomewhat weakened by the intenferes of his application, was still farther shattered by the chagrin occasioned by his removal from Uranienburgh. At that period he began to experience fymptoms of complaints which announced his approaching diffolution, but which he concealed as much as possible from his friends. He was reduced however to fo low a flate as to be affected with the most trifling circumstances, which he confidered as prodigies, and would frequently interrupt his fallies of wit with fudden reflections on death.

The immediate cause of his decease was a strangury, which being attended with the most excruciating torments, brought on a violent sever, and a temporary delivium; in the midst of which he was heard repeatedly to cry out, "Ne frustra vixiste videar." His delivium at length subsiding, he became calm and composed, and perfectly sensible. Being extremely debilitated by the violence of his disorder, he perceived that he had not many hours to live. Accordingly he gave orders with the utmost coolness and refignation;

fignation; even amused himself with composing an extempore copy of verses; sung various hymns; offered up prayers and supplications to the Supreme Being; recommended to his family and friends piety and resignation to the divine will; exhorted his pupils to persevere in their studies; and conversed with Kepler on the most abstruct parts of astronomy. Thus, amidst prayers, exhortations, and literary conversation, he expired so peaceably, that he was neither sheard nor seen, by any of those who were present, to breathe his last. He died in October, 1601, in the sifty sifth year of his

It is remarkable, that so sensible a man, and so accurate an observer as Tycho Brahe, should be so infected with the rage of system-making as to reject the simple and beautiful system of Copernicus, established by the most incontrovertible proofs, and to endeavour to reconcile the absurdaties of the Ptolemaic system. He was, indeed, too well acquainted with the motions of the heavenly bodies, not to be sensible that the sun was the centre of the system; and though he was struck with the simplicity and harmony of the Pythagorean system, which Copernicus had lately revived, yet out of respect, it is said, for several passages

in scripture, he absurdly endeavoured to reconcile (what were never intended to be
reconciled) his learning with his faith: he
rejected the diurnal rotation of the earth
on its own axis: supposed that the earth
was quiescent; that the sun, with all the
planets, was carried about the earth in the
space of a year; and that the planets, by
their proper motions, revolved round the
sun in their several periods; thus retaining
the most absurd part of the Ptolemaic hypothesis, which makes the whole planetary
system revolve round the earth in the space
of every twenty-sour hours.

Tycho, indeed, was so bigotted to his own hypothesis, and shewed, even in his last moments, such an attachment to his own system, as to desire his favourite scholar, the great Kepler, to follow his system

rather than that of Copernicus.

If we were to estimate the merits of Tycho Brahe as an astronomer, we should compare the science as he lest it with the state in which he found it. His great merit consisted in his inventions and improvements of mathematical instruments, and in the diligence and exactness with which he made astronomical observations for a long feries of years. And as his instruments were remarkably good, he composed a catalogue

fallible

logue of 777 fixed stars, all observed by himself, with an accuracy unknown to former astronomers. He likewise discovered the refraction of the air; demonstrated, against the prevailing opinion of those times, that the comets were higher than the moon; and from his observations on the moon and the other planets, the theories of their motions were afterwards corrected and improved. He was also the first astronomer who composed a table of refractions, and shewed the use to be made of them in astronomy. Such is the reputation of Tycho Brahe, for his great proficiency in that science, that Costard, in his History of Astronomy, has fixed upon his name as marking the beginning of a new period.

He seems to have embraced a large circle of the arts and sciences. He cultivated poetry, and wrote Latin verses, not without some degree of classic elegance. He drew the plan for building the castle of Cronborg, and sketched the design for the noble mansoleum of Frederic the Second, which was executed in Italy, and is erected in the cathedral of Roskild. He dabbled also in physic. He was fond of being consulted, and readily gave his advice and medicines gratis to those who consulted him. He invented an elixir, which he calls an in-

fallible cure for epidemic disorders, of which he has published the recipe in a letter

to the emperour Rodolph.

He was a good mechanic. He possesfed several automates, and took great delight in showing them to the peasants, and was always pleased if they took them for spirits.

He was no less fond of being consulted as a fortune-teller, and willingly encouraged an opinion, that his knowledge of the heavenly bodies enabled him to observe horoscopes, and foretel events. Many traditional fables of his predictions have been handed down to posterity, which shew his proneness to judicial astrology, and the weakness of those who believed his predictions.

In many instances astrological predictions, by alarming, occasion the event which they foretel, and have thus gained a false credit from the weak or the unwary. Thus Tycho Brahe's astrological predictions proved fatal to the emperour Rhodolph the Second: for, being informed by Tycho, that a star which presided at his nativity threatened him with some finister designs to his prejudice, from his relations, he was thrown into such a panic, that he did not venture to quit his palace, or appear before any person; and, as the conduct of his brother

brother Matthias confirmed the astrologer's informations, he fell at last a prey to his grief, and died 18th of January, 1612, aged

fifty-nine years.

At Uranienburgh, Tycho Brahe had feveral contrivances calculated to deceive and aftonish those who came to visit and consult him. Among others, several bells, communicating with the rooms in the upper story, inhabited by his scholars, the handles of which were concealed in his own apartments.

Frequently, when company was with him, he would pretend to want fomething, and having fecretly pulled the bell, would cry out, "Come hither, Peter, come hither Christian," and pleased to observe the astonishment of the company, who not hearing the bells, were surprized at the appearance of the person who was thus summoned.

He was no less devoted to the study of chymistry than to astronomy, and expended as much on the terrestrial astronomy, as he styles it, as on the celestial. He lest, indeed, no writings upon that science, although it seems to have been his intention to have given to the public a selection of his experiments, which he made with so much labour and expence; yet he adds, in the true cant of alchymy, "On consideration, and

and by the advice of the most illustrious as well as the most learned men, he thought it improper to unfold the secrets of the art to the vulgar, as few people were capable of using its mysteries to advantage, and without detriment."

His foibles were as prominent as his virtue and capacity. He was of a morose and unbending disposition, indulged himself in too great freedom of speech, but while he callied others was not pleased to be ral-

lied himself.

He was greatly addicted to judicial aftrology, and prone to a credulity and fuperstition below his learning and judgment. If he met an old woman in going out of his house, he would instantly return home; and considered an hare as an ill omen. While he lived at Uranienburgh be had a fool, whose name was Sep, who was accustomed during dinner to fit at his feet, and whom he used to feed with his own hand. This man was continually uttering incoherent expressions, which Tycho observed and noted down, from a persuasion that the mind, in a state of emotion, was capable of predicting future events; and he even believed, if any inhabitant of the island was taken ill, that this madman could predict whether he should live or die. He maintained. tained, that the cabala and magic, if they did not act to the offence of God or man, could lay open many abstruse things by

figures, images, and marks.

AND THE SHEET STREET, STREET,

But to turn from the unfavourable to the brighter parts of his character, we may affent to the truth of the following eulogium given by his panegyrift; that to him his studies were life; meditation his delight; science, riches; virtue, nobility; and religion his constant direction \*."

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<sup>\*</sup> Ipsi vita studia erant; deliciæ vero meditatio; divitiæ scientiæ; virtus nobilitas; religio directio.—Oratio Funebris.

# SOME PARTICULARS

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## THE LIFE

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### EUGENE ARAM.

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EUGENE ARAM, possessed of mental qualifications, which, properly directed, would have transmitted his name to posterity with honour, is now only recorded as a man debased by the atrocious crime of murder. A crime which sooner or later, whatever arts of concealment may be adopted, is generally detected. Thus, in the present instance, two skeletons being found much at the same time, discovered Eugene Aram's guilt, sourteen years after he had perpetrated the horrid deed, for which he was then tried, condemned, and executed.

His trial was remarkable, his defence masterly, and being the most prominent circumstances of his life, we shall commence with them. The murder was committed on Daniel Clark, a shoemaker, at Knaresborough, on the 8th day of February, 1744-5.

#### THE TRIAL.

DANIEL CLARK, the deceased, had been newly married; under the colour of having received a good fortune with his wife, entered into a confederacy with Aram and Houseman, a flax-dreffer, to defraud several persons of great quantities of plate, and other goods, which Clark was to borrow from his friends and acquaintance, to make a first appearance in the marriage state. This Clark effectually did, and borrowed goods of great value, fuch as linen and woollen drapery goods, befides three filver tankards, four filver mugs, one filver milk pot, one ring fet with an emerald, and two brilliant diamonds, another with three rose diamonds, a third with an amethyst, and six plain rings, eight watches, two fouff-boxes, &c. all thele in a private manner, and from different people. Clark having fraudulently obtained these goods, the place of distribution was fixed at Aram's house. Clark soon after was missing; and upon his intimacy with

with Aram and Houseman, a suspicion afifing that they might be concerned in the fraud, search was made, some of the goods were found at Houseman's, and others dug up in Aram's garden; but as no plate was sound, it was believed that Clark had gone off with that, and the business was dropt till the month of June 1758, when Aram was found to be at Lynn in Norfolk, where he was usher of a school, and arrested for the murder of Clark.

The wife of Eugene Aram, after his departure from her, intimated her fuspicion of Clark's being murdered, having seen her husband and Houseman in a close conference, and on missing Clark, asked what they had done with him. She overheard their concern at her suspicion, on which Aram, her husband, said to Houseman, that he would shoot her, and put her out of the way; and after their departure, she went down and found several pieces and shreds of linen and woollen, which she suspected to be Clark's wearing apparel.

This, and other testimony, was given before the inquest, at which Houseman, being present, shewed all the marks of guilt, as trembling, paleness, stammering, &c. Upon the skeleton's being produced, Houseman also dropt this unguarded ex-

preffion;

pression: taking up one of the bones he faid, " This is no more Dan Clark's bone than it is mine;" which shewed that if he was fo fure that those bones before him were not Daniel Clark's, he must know something more, as indeed he did; for these were not the bones of Clark; but an accident defigned to bring the real body to light; which Houseman, after some evasions in his first deposition, discovered to be in St. Robert's Cave, near Knaresborough, where it was found in the posture described; he then was admitted King's evidence against Aram, and brought in one Terry as an accomplice in the murder. Houseman gives deposition as follows:

Eugene Aram, late of Knaresborough, school-master, and, as he believes, on Friday, the 8th of Feb. 1744-5; for that Eugene Aram and Daniel Clark were together at Aram's house early that morning, and that he (Houseman) left the house, and went up the street a little before, and they called to him, desiring he would go a little way with them, and he accordingly went along with them to a place called St. Robert's Cave, near Grimble-bridge, where Aram and Clark stopped, and there he saw Aram strike him several times over the breast and head, and saw him

fall as if he was dead, upon which he came away and left them; but whether Aram used any weapon or not to kill Clark be could not tell: nor does he know what he did with the body afterwards, but believes that Aram left it at the mouth of the Cave : for that, feeing Aram do this, left he might there the fame fate, he made the best of his way from him, and got-to the bridge end; where, looking back, he faw Aram coming from the Cave tide, (which is in a private rock adjoining the river) and could differn a bundle in his hand, but did not know what it was; upon this he halted away to the town, without either joining Aram, or feeing him again till the next day, and from that time to this he never had any private discourse with him. Afterwards, however Houseman faid, that Clark's body was buried in St. Robert's Cave, and that he was fure it was then there; but defired it might remain till such time as Aram should be taken. He added further that Clark's head lay to the right, in the turn at the entrance of the Cave."

Aram being thus accused by Houseman, was taken in the school at Lynn, in Norfolk, and, after some evalions on his first examination, signed the subsequent declaration:

" That

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That he was at his own house the 7th of Feb. 1744-5, at night, when Richard Houseman and Daniel Clark came to him with fome plate, and both of them went for more feveral times, and came back with feveral pieces of plate, of which Clark was endeavouring to defraud his neighbours: that be could not but observe, that Houseman was all that night very diligent to affift him, to the utmost of his power; and insisted that this was Houseman's bufiness that night, and not the figning any note or instrument, as is pretended by Houseman. That Henry Terry, then of Knaresborough. ale-keeper, was as much concerned in abetting the faid frauds as either Houseman or Clark; but was not now at Aram's house. because, as it was market day, his absence from his guests might have occasioned some suspicion; that Terry, notwithstanding. brought two filver tankards that night, upon Clark's account, which had been fraudulently obtained; and that Clark, fo far from having borrowed zol. of Houseman, to his knowledge never borrowed more than ol. which he had paid him again before that night.

"That all the leather Clark had, which amounted to a confiderable value, he well knows was concealed under flax in House-

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man's

man's house, with intent to be disposed of by little and little, in order to prevent sufpicion of his being concerned in Clark's

traudulent practices.

"That Terry took the plate in a bag, as Clark and Houseman did the watches, rings, and feveral small things of value, and carried them into the flat, where they and he (Aram) went together to St. Robert's Cave. and beat most of the plate flat. It was then thought too late in the morning, being about four o'clock on the 8th of Feb. 1744-5, for Clark to go off fo as to get to any distance; it was therefore agreed he should stay there till the night following, and Clark accordingly staid there all that day, as he believes, they having agreed to fend him victuals, which were carried to him by Henry Terry, he being judged the most likely person to do it without suspicion, for, as he was a shooter, he might go thither under the pretence of sporting: that the next night, in order to give Clark more time to get off, Henry Terry, Richard Houseman, and himself, went down to the cave very early; but he (Aram) did not go into the cave, or fee Clark at all; that Richard Houseman and Henry Terry only went into the cave, he staying to watch at a little

little distance on the outside, lest any body

should forprize them.

"That he believes they were beating some plate, for he heard them make a noise; they flaid there about an hour, and then came out of the cave, and told him that Clark was gone off. Observing a bag they had along with them, he took it in his hand, and faw that it contained plate. On afking why Daniel did not take the plate along with him, Terry and Houseman replied. that they had bought it of him, as well as the watches, and had given him money for at; that being more convenient for him to go off with, as less cumbersome and dangerous. After which they all three went into Houseman's warehouse, and concealed the watches with the small plate there, but that Terry carried away with him the great plate: that afterwards Terry told him he carried it to How-hill, and hid it there, and then went into Scotland, and disposed of it: but as to Clark, he could not tell whether he was murdered or not: he knew nothing of him, only that they told him he was gone off."

After he had figned his confession he was conducted to York Castle, where he and Houseman remained till the affizes.

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From the above examination of Aram, there appeared great reason to suspect Terry to be an accomplice in this black affair; a warrant was therefore granted, and he likewise was apprehended and committed to the Castle. Bills of indictment were found against them: but it appearing to the court upon assidavit, that the prosecutor could not be fully provided with his witnesses at that time, the trial was postponed till Lammas affizes.

On the third of August 1750, Richard Houseman and Eugene Aram were brought to the bar. Houseman was arraigned on his former indictment, acquitted, and admitted evidence against Aram, who was thereupon arraigned. Houseman was then called upon, who deposed, "That, in the night between the 7th and 8th of February 1744-5, about eleven o'clock, he went to Aram's house; that after two hours and upwards, spent in passing to and fro between their feveral houses, to dispose of various goods, and to fettle fome notes concerning them, Aram proposed, first to Clark, and then to Houseman, to take a walk out of town: that when they came to the field where St. Robert's Cave is, Aram and Clark went into it over the hedge, and when they came within fix or eight yards of the cave

the faw them quarrelling: that he faw Aram thrike Clark feveral times, upon which Clark fell, and he never faw him rife again: that he faw no inftrument that Aram had, and knew not that he had any: that upon this, without any interpolition or alarm, he left them and returned home: that the next morning he went to Aram's house, and asked what business he had with Clark last night, and what he had done with him? Aram replied not to this question; but threatened him if he spoke of his being in Clark's company that night; vowing revenge, either by himself or some other person, if he mentioned any thing relating to the affair."

Peter Moor (Clark's servant) deposed, "That a little time before his disappearing, Clark went to receive his wife's fortune: that upon his return he went to Aram's house, where Moor then was: upon Clark's coming in, Aram said, How do you do, Mr. Clark? I'm glad to see you at home again, pray what success? To which Clark replied, I have received my wife's fortune, and have it in my pocket, though it was with difficulty I got it. Upon which Aram said to Clark (Houseman being present) let us go up stairs; accordingly they went; upon which this

witness returned home."

Mr. Beckwith deposed, "That when Aram's garden was searched, on suspicion of his being an accomplice in the frauds of Clark, there were found several kinds of goods, bound together in a coarse wrapper; and among the rest, in particular, a piece of cambrick, which he himself had sold

Clark a very little time before."

Thomas Barnet deposed, "That on the 8th of Feb, about one in the morning he saw a person come out of Aram's house; who had a wide coat on, with the cape about his head, and seemed to shun him; whereupon he went up to him, and put by the cape of his great coat; and perceiving it to be Richard Houseman, wished him a good

night, alias a good morning."

John Barker, the constable, who executed the warrant granted by Mr. Thornton, and indorsed by Sir John Turner, deposed, "That at Lynn Sir John Turner, and some others, first went into the school where Aram was, the witness waiting at the door. Sir John asked him if he knew Knaresborough? He replied, No. And being further asked, If he had any acquaintance with one Daniel Clark? He denied that he ever knew such a man. The witness then entered the school, and said, How do you do, Mr. Aram? Aram replied, How do you do, Sir? I don't know

know you. What! faid the witness, don't you know me? Don't you remember that Daniel Clark and you always had a spite against me when you lived at Knaresborough? Upon this he recollected the witness, and owned his refidence at Knaresborough. The witness then asked him, If he did not know St. Robert's Cave? He answered, Yes. witness replied, Aye, to your forrow. upon their journey to York, Aram inquired after his old neighbours, and what they faid of him. To which the witness replied, that they were much enraged against them for the loss of their goods. That upon Aram's asking if it was not possible to make up the matter? the witness answered, He believed he might fave himself, if he would restore to them what they had loft. Aram answered that was impossible; but he might perhaps find them an equivalent."

Aram was then asked by the judge, if he had any thing to say to the witness before him? He replied, That to the best of his knowledge, it was not in the school, but in the room adjoining to the school, where Sir John Turner and the witness were, when he

first faw them.

The skull was then produced in court, on the left side of which there was a fracture, that from the nature of it could not have been been made but by the stroke of some blunt instrument; the piece was beaten inward, and could not be replaced but from within. Mr. Locock, the surgeon, who produced it, gave it as his opinion, That no such breach could proceed from any natural decay; that it was not a recent fracture by the instrument with which it was dug up, but seemed

to be of many years flanding.

It should seem that Houseman and Aram murdered Clark, and did jointly drag his body into the cave, where it was found in the posture described by Houseman; and that they returned home with the cloaths, which they burnt, according to the testimony of Aram's wife, who found the shreds, and overheard their conference. Aram being asked what motive could induce him to commit the murder, answered, that he suspected Clark to have had a criminal correspondence with his wife. It appeared further, on the trial, that Aram possessed himself of Clark's fortune, which he got with his wife, a little before, about 1601.

Having thus in brief given the substance of the trial and conviction of Aram, we shall give his defence, which he delivered

into court in writing.

#### DEFENCE. 10. 10 7

First, my Lord, the whole tenor of my life contradicts every particular of this indictment. Yet I had never faid this, did not my present circumstances extort it from me, and feem to make it necessary. Permit me here, my Lord, to call upon malignity itself, so long and cruelly busied in this profecution, to charge upon me any immorality, of which prejudice was not the authour. No, my Lord, I concerted no schemes of fraud, projected no violence, injured no man's person or property. My days were honestly laborious, my nights intensely studious. And I humbly conceive my notice of this, especially at this time, will not be thought impertinent or unreasonable; but at least deferving some attention: because, my Lord, that any person, after a temperate use of life, a series of thinking and acting regularly, and without one fingle deviation from fobriety, should plunge into the very depth of profligacy precipitately, and at once, is altogether improbable and unprecedented, and absolutely inconsistent with the course of things. Mankind is never corrupted at once; villainy is always progreffive, and declines from right, step by step, till every regard of probity is lost, and every

every sense of all moral obligation totally

periflies.

Again, my Lord, a suspicion of this kind, which nothing but malevolence could entertain, and ignorance propagate, is violently opposed by my very fituation at that time, with respect to health: for, but a little fpace before, I had been confined to my bed, and fuffered under a very long and fevere diforder, and was not able, for half a year together, so much as to walk. The distemper left me indeed, yet flowly and in part; but so macerated, so enfeebled, that I was reduced to crutches; and was fo far from being well about the time I am charged with this tact, that I never to this day perfectly recovered. Could then a person in this condition take any thing into his head fo unlikely, fo extravagant? I, past the vigour of my age, feeble and valetudinary, with no inducement to engage, no ability to accomplish, no weapon wherewith to perpetrate fuch a fact; without interest, without power, without motive, without means. · Besides, it must needs occur to every one that an action of this atrocious nature is never heard of, but when its fprings are laid open, it appears that it was to support some indolence, or fupply fome luxury; to fatisfy fome avarice, or oblige fome malice; to prevent

prevent some real or some imaginary want: yet I lay not under the influence of any one of these. Surely, my Lord, I may, confistent with both truth and modesty, affirm thus much; and none who have any veracity, and knew me, will ever question this.

In the second place, the disappearance of Clark is suggested as an argument of his being dead: but the uncertainty of such an inference from that, and the fallibility of all conclusions of such sort, from such a circumstance, are too obvious, and too notorious, to require instances: yet, superceding many, permit me to produce a very recent

one, and that afforded by this castle.

In June 1757, William Thompson, for all the vigilance of this place, in open daylight, and double ironed, made his escape, and, notwithstanding an immediate enquiry set on foot, the strictest search, and all advertisement, was never seen nor heard of since. If then Thompson got off unseen, through all these difficulties, how very easy was it for Clark, when none of them opposed him? But what would be thought of a prosecution commenced against any one seen last with Thompson?

Permit me next, my Lord, to observe a little upon the bones which have been disco-

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vered. It is said, which perhaps is saying very far, that these are the skeleton of a man. It is possible, indeed, they may: but is there any certain known criterion which incontestibly distinguishes the sex in human bones? Let it be considered, my Lord, whether the ascertaining of this point ought not to precede any attempt to identify them.

The place of their depositum too claims much more attention than is commonly bestowed upon it; for of all places in the world none could have mentioned any one wherein there was greater certainty of finding human bones than a hermitage; except he should point out a church-yard; hermitages in time past being not only places of religious retirement, but of burial too. And it has scarcely ever been heard of, but that every cell now known contains, or contained, these relicks of humanity; some mutilated, and some entire. I do not inform, but give me leave to remind your Lordship, that here sat solitary fanctity, and here the hermit, or the anchorefs, hoped that repose for their bones, when dead, they here enjoyed when living.

All this while, my Lord, I am sensible this is known to your Lordship, and many in this court better than I. But it seems

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necessary to my case, that others, who have not at all, perhaps, adverted to things of this nature, and may have concern in my trial, should be made acquainted with it. Suffer me then, my Lord, to produce a few of many evidences, that those cells were used as repositories of the dead, and to enumerate a few, in which human bodies have been found, as it happened in this in question; lest to some that accident might seem extraordinary, and consequently occasion prejudice.

Saxon St. Dubritius, were discovered buried in his cell at Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, as appears from the authority of Sir William

Dugdale.

2. The bones, thought to be those of the anchores Rosia, were but lately discovered in a cell at Royston, entire, fair, and undecayed, though they must have lain interred for several centuries, as is proved by Dr.

Stukely.

3. But our own country, nay almost this neighbourhood, supplies another instance: for in January 1747, was found by Mr. Storrin, accompanied by a reverend gentleman, the bones, in part, of some recluse, in the cell at Lindholm, near Hatsield. They were believed to be those of William

of Lindholm, a hermit, who had long made this cave his habitation.

4. In February 1744, part of Woburn abbey being pulled down, a large portion of a corpse appeared, even with the flesh on, and which bore cutting with a knife; though it is certain this had laid above 200 years, and how much longer is doubtful; for this abbey was founded in 1145, and dissolved in 1538 or 9.

What would have been faid, what believed, if this had been an accident to the

bones in question?

Further, my Lord, it is not yet out of living memory, that a little distance from Knaresborough, in a field, part of the manor of the worthy and patriot baronet, who does that borough the honour to represent it in parliament, were found in digging for gravel, not one human skeleton only, but five or fix deposited fide by fide, with each an urn placed on its head, as your Lordship knows was usual in ancient interments.

About the same time, and in another field, almost close to this borough, was discovered also in fearching for gravel, another human skeleton; but the piety of the same worthy gentleman ordered both pits to be filled up again, commendably unwilling to

diffurb the dead.

Is the invention of these bones forgotten, then, or industriously concealed, that the discovery of those in question may appear the more singular and extraordinary twhereas, in fact, there is nothing extraordinary in it. My Lord, almost every place conceals such remains. In fields, in hills, in highway sides, in commons, lie frequent and unsuspected bones. And our present allotment of rest for the departed is but of some centuries.

Another particular seems not to claim a little of your Lordship's notice, and that of the gentlemen of the jury; which is, that perhaps no example occurs of more than one skeleton being found in one cell; and in the cell in question was found but one; agreeable, in this, to the peculiarity of every other known cell in Britain. Not the invention of one skeleton, then, but two, would have appeared suspicious and uncommon.

But then, my Lord, to attempt to identify these, when even to identify living men sometimes has proved so dissicult, as in the case of Perkin Warbeck and Lambert Symmel at home, and of Don Sebastian abroad, will be looked upon perhaps as an attempt to determine what is indeterminable. And I hope too it will not pass unconsidered here, where gentlemen believe with caution,

tion, think with reason, and decide with humanity, what interest their endeavour to do this is calculated to ferve, in affigning proper personality to these bones, whose particular appropriation can only appear to eternal Omniscience.

Permit me, my Lord, also very humbly to remonstrate, that as human bones appear to have been the inseparable adjuncts of every cell, even any person's naming such a place at random as containing them, in this case shews him rather unfortunate than confcious prescient, and that these attendants on every hermitage accidentally concurred with this conjecture. A mere casual coin-

cidence of words and things.

But it feems another skeleton has been discovered by some labourer, which was full as confidently averred to be Clark's as this. My Lord, must some of the living, if it promotes some interest, be made anfwerable for all the bones that earth has concealed, or chance exposed? And might not a place where bones lay be mentioned by a person by chance, as well as found by a labourer by chance? Or is it more criminal accidentally to name where bones lie, than accidentally to find where they lie?

Here too is a human skull produced, which is fractured; but was this the caufe, or was it the consequence of death? Was it owing to violence, or the effect of natural decay? If it was violence, was that violence before or after death? My Lord, in May 1732, the remains of William Lord, archbishop of this province, were taken up, by permission, in this cathedral, and the bones of the skull were found broken: yet certainly he died by no violence offered to him alive, that could occasion that fracture there.

Let it be considered, my Lord, that upon the dissolution of religious houses, and the commencement of the reformation, the ravages of those times both affected the living and the dead. In search after imaginary treasures cossins were broken up, graves and vaults dug open, monuments ransacked, and shrines demolished; your Lordship knows that these violations proceeded so far as to occasion a parliamentary authority to restrain them; and it did, about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. I entreat your Lordship to suffer not the violences, the depredations, and the iniquities of those times to be imputed to this.

Moreover, what gentleman here is ignorant that Knaresborough had a castle, which, though now run to ruin, was once considerable both for its strength and garrison. All

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know it was vigorously besieged by the arms of the parliament; at which siege, in sallies, conflicts, slights, pursuits, many fell in all the places round it; and where they fell were buried; for every place, my Lord, is burial earth in war; and many, question-less, of these rest yet unknown, whose bones futurity shall discover.

I hope, with all imaginable fubmission, that what has been said will not be thought impertinent to this indictment; and that it will be far from the wisdom, the learning, and the integrity of this place, to impute to the living what zeal in its fury may have done; what nature may have taken off, and piety interred; or what war alone may have

deftroyed, alone deposited.

As to the circumstances that have been raked together, I have nothing to observe; but that all circumstances whatsoever are precarious, and have been but too frequently found lamentably fallible; even the strongest have failed. They may rife to the utmost degree of probability; yet are they but probability still. Why need I name to your Lordship the two Harrisons, recorded in Dr. Howel, who both suffered upon circumstances, because of the sudden disappearance of their lodger, who was in credit, had contracted debts, borrowed money, and went

went off unfeen, and returned again a great many years after their execution? Why name the intricate affairs of Jacques de Moulin, under King Charles II. related by a gentleman who was counsel for the crown? and why the unhappy Coleman, who fuffered innocent, though convicted upon positive evidence; and whose children perished for want, because the world uncharitably believed the father guilty? Why mention the perjury of Smith, incautiously admitted King's evidence; who, to skreen himself, equally accused Faircloth and Loveday of the murder of Dun; the first of whom, in 1749, was executed at Winchester, and Loveday was about to fuffer at Reading, had not Smith been proved perjured, to the fatisfaction of the court, by the furgeon of the Gosport Hospital?

Now, my Lord, having endeavoured to shew that the whole of this process is altogether repugnant to every part of my life; that it is inconsistent with my condition of health about that time; that no rational inference can be drawn that a person is dead who suddenly disappears; that hermitages were the constant repositories of the bones of the recluse; that the proofs of this are well authenticated; that the revolutions in religion, or the fortune of war, has mingled

or buried the dead; the conclusion remains, perhaps, no less reasonably than impatiently wished for. I last, after a year's confinement, equal to either fortune, put myself upon the candour, the justice, and the humanity of your Lordship, and upon your's, my countrymen, gentlemen of the jury."

During his confinement he wrote an account of his life, from which we learn that he was of an ancient family of the middle gentry of Yorkshire, and several of his relative name were high sheriffs for the county.

When young he was removed from Knaresborough to Skelton, near Newby, and thence to Bondgate, near Rippon; it was here he received the first rudiments of literature, and he studied mathematicks, so as to be equal to the management of quadratick equations, and their geometrical constructions. He was, after the age of 16, fent for to London by Mr. Chriffopher Blackets, to ferve as a clerk in his counting-house: here he purfued his studies, and soon became enamoured of the belles lettres and polite literature, whose charms destroyed all the heavier beauties of numbers in lines, that he quitted the former fludy for poetry, history, and antiquity. After a stay of a year in London, and having the small-pox, he returned to his native place, whence, being

being invited to Netherdale, he engaged in a school, where he married; and, as he fays, unfortunately for him; " for the mifconduct of the wife, which that place afforded, did procure him this place, (the prison) this profecution, this infamy, this fentence."

He next, having perceived his deficiency in the learned languages, applied himself to grammar, in both the Greek and Latin languages, and with great avidity and diligence read every one of the Latin classics, historians and poets; then went through the Greek Testament; and, lastly, ventured upon Hefiod, Homer, Theocritus, Herodotus, Thucydides, together with all the Greek tragedians.

In the year 1734, a man and horse came for him from his good friend William Norton, Esq. inviting him to Knaresborough, the scene of his missortune; here he attained fome knowledge in the Hebrew; he studied this language intenfely, and went through the Pentateuch. In 1744 he returned to London, and served the Rev. Mr. Painblanc as uther in Latin and writing in Piccadilly, and from this gentleman he learned the French language, with which, by severe application, he became tolerably well acquainted. He succeeded to several tuitions and usherships in different places in the fouth

fouth of England, and in the fundry intervals got acquainted with heraldry and botany; and there was scarce an individual plant, domestick or exotick, which he did not know: he also ventured upon Chaldee and Arabic, the former of which he found easy from its near connection with the Hebrew. Not fatisfied with this unwearied application, he refolved to fludy his own language, and in order thereto began with the Celtic, which, as far as it was possible, he investigated through all its dialects; and having discovered, through all these languages, and the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Chaldee, Arabic and Celtic, fuch a furprifing affinity, he refolved to make a comparative lexicon, having already collected for that purpofe above 1000 notes.

And now he comes to the fact for which he was committed, and fays, "All the plate at Knaresborough, except the watches and rings, were in Houseman's possession; as for me, I had nothing at all. My wife knows that Terry had the large plate, and that Houseman himself took both that and the watches, at my house, from Clark's own hand; and if she will not give in this evidence for the town, she wrongs both that and her own conscience; and if it is not done soon, Houseman will prevent her. She like-wise

wise knows Terry's wife had some velvet; and, if she will, can testify it: she deserves not the regard of the town if she will not. That part of Houseman's evidence, wherein he said I threatened him, was absolutely salse; for what hindered him, when I was so long absent and far distant? I must need observe another thing to be perjury in Houseman's evidence, wherein he said he went home from Clark; whereas he went straight to my house, as my wife can also testify, if I be not believed.

EUGENE ARAM.

He received his sentence with that stoicism he so much affected; and the morning after he was condemned, he confessed the justice of it to two clergymen, (who had a licence from the judge to attend him) by declaring that he murdered Clark. Being asked by one of them, What his motive was for doing that abominable action? he told them, "He suspected Clark of having an unlawful commerce with his wife; that he was persuaded, at the time he committed the murder, he did right; but since he has thought it wrong."

After this, Pray, says Aram, what became of Clark's body, if Houseman went home (as be said upon my trial) immediately on seeing R

bim fall? One of the clergymen replied, I'll tell you what became of it; you and Houseman dragged it into the cave, and stripped and buried it there, brought away his cloaths, and burnt them at your own house: to which he assented. He was asked, Whether Houseman did not earnestly press him to murder his wife, for fear she should discover the business they had been about: he hastily faid, He did, and pressed me several times to

do it.

This was the substance of what passed with Aram the morning after he was condemned; and as he had promifed to make a more ample confession on the day he was executed, it was generally believed every thing previous to the murder would have been disclosed; but he prevented any further discovery, by a horrid attempt upon his own life. When he was called from bed to have his irons taken off, he would not rife, alledging he was very weak. On examination his arms appeared bloody; proper affistance being called, it was found he had attempted to take away his own life, by cutting his arms in two places with a razor, which he had concealed in the condemned hole some time before. By proper applications he was brought to himfelf, and, though weak, was conducted to Tyburn; where

where being asked if he had any thing to fay, he answered, No. Immediately after he was executed, and his body conveyed to Knaresborough Forest, and hung in chains, pursuant to his sentence.

On his table, in the cell, was found the following paper, containing his reasons for the abovesaid wicked attempt.

What am I better than my fathers? To die is natural and necessary. Perfectly senfible of this, I fear no more to die than I did to be born. But the manner of it is fomething which should, in my opinion, be decent and manly. I think I have regarded both these points. Certainly nobody has a better right to dispose of man's life than himself; and he, not others, should determine how. As for any indignities offered to my body, or filly reflections on my faith and morals, they are (as they always were) things indifferent to me. I think, though contrary to the common way of thinking, I wrong no man by this, and hope it is not offensive to that eternal Being that formed me and the world: and as by this I injure no man, no man can be reasonably offended. I folicitously recommend myself to the eternal and almighty Being, the God of nature, if I have done amiss. But perhaps I have R 2

not; and I hope this thing will never be imputed to me. Though I am now stained by malevolence, and suffer by prejudice, I hope to rise fair and unblemished. My life was not polluted, my morals irreproachable, and my opinions orthodox.

I flept found till three o'clock, awaked,

and writ these lines:

Come, pleasing rest, eternal slumber fall, Seal mine, that once must seal the eyes of all; Calm and compos'd my soul her journey takes, No guilt that troubles, and no heart that aches; Adieu! thou sun, all bright like her arise; Adieu! fair friends, and all that's good and wise.

These lines, found along with the foregoing, were supposed to be written by Aram just before he cut himself with the razor.

Notwithstanding he pleads a sovereign right over himself, in vindication of this last horrid crime, and appears, at first view, actuated by honour and courage; yet a little reflection will convince any one, his motive for such an inhuman deed was nothing more than the fear of shame. His pride would not permit him to confess a crime he had once so strenuously denied; and guilty as he knew himself to have been, his obstinacy held out to his last moments.

That he murdered Clark is beyond all doubt, as he himself voluntarily confessed it: but the excuse he afterwards made for it is greatly to be suspected, it being at the expence of an innocent industrious poor woman, whom he has ever treated in an infamous inhuman manner.

To his life are subjoined several pieces. and fragments, which he possibly might have finished, had he lived. The first is a lexicon, or rather an effay towards it, upon an entire new plan; in this effay are many very curious, and pertinent remarks, particularly his animadversions on lexicographers: "All our lexicographers, fays he, a very few excepted, for aught I have adverted to, have been long employed, and have generally contented themselves too, within the limits of a narrow field. They feem to have looked no farther than the facilitating for youth the attainment of the Latin and Greek languages, and almost univerfally confider the former, as only derived from the latter. These two single points feem to have confined their whole view, possessed their whole attention, and engroffed all their industry.

Here and there indeed, and in a few pieces of this kind, one fees interspersed, derivations of the English from the Latin,

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Greek,

Greek, &c. inferred from a conformity of orthography, found, and fignification, and these are very true. But whence this relation, this consonancy arose; why it has continued from age to age to us, has floated on the stream of time so long, and passed to such a distance of place; how ancient words have survived conquests, the migrations of people, and the several coalitions of nations, and colonies, notwithstanding the sluctuating condition of languages in its own nature, they have neither observed with diligence,

nor explained with accuracy.

Almost every etymologist that has fallen into my hands, and detained my eye, have not been mistaken then in the comparison they have made, or the uniformity they have observed, between the Latin and the Greek, and between both those languages and our own : but then their instances have been but short and few, and they have failed in accounting for this uniformity; they have indeed fufficiently evinced a fimilarity, but produced no reasons for it. It is not to be thought of, much lefs concluded, that the multitude of words among us, which are certainly Latin, Greek, and Phœnician, are all the relicks of the Roman fetthements in Britain, or the effects of Greek or Phænician commerce here: no, this refemblance

femblance was coeval with the primary inhabitants of this island, and the accession of other colonies did not obliterate, but confirm this resemblance, and also brought in an increase and accession of others words from the fame original, and confequently bearing the same conformity. How nearly related is the Cambrian, how nearly the Irish, in numberless instances, to the Latin, the Greek, and even Hebrew, and both possessed this confimilarity long ago, before Julius Cæsar, and the Roman invasion? I know not, but the Latin differed more from itself in the succession of fix continued centuries than the Welsh and Irish at this time from the Latin. Concerning this agreement of theirs with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, not to mention others, a gentleman of great penetration and extraordinary erudition, Dr. Davis, may be confulted; and the learned Sheringham, who has exhibited a long and curious specimen of Greek and Cambrian words, fo exactly correspondent in found and fense, or at least so visibly near, that, as far as I know, no gentleman has ever yet questioned, much less disputed their alliance.

This fimilitude fubfifting in common between the Irish, Cambrian, Greek, Latin, and even Hebrew, as it has not escaped the notice

notice and animadversions of the learned, so their furprize has generally increased with their refearches, and confiderations about it: new circumstances of agreement perpetually arifing. A great many gentlemen, conversant in antiquities, and pleased with literary amusements of this kind, have ascribed these palpable connexions to conquest or to commerce: they have supposed that the intercourse, which on the latter account anciently sublisted between the Phœnicians, Greeks, and the Britons (fee Boch. Huet. &c.) occasioned this very remarkable community between their languages, deed, this accident of commerce must needs have had its influence; but then this influence must have been but weak and partial; not prevalent and extensive. Commerce has, and always will make continual additions to any language, by the introduction of exotick words: yet would words of this kind, and at that time hardly extend a great way; they would only affect the maritime parts, and those places frequented by traders, and that but feebly, and would be very far from acting or making any confiderable impression upon the whole body of our language.

But even supposing that a number of Greek vocables may have found admittance

and adoption in Britain, and after this manner, yet could they never penetrate into the more interiour parts of it, into recesses remote from the sea; strangers to all correspondence, without the temptation, without the inclination to leave their natural soil, their own hereditary village, yet is Greek even here; we find pure Greek in the Peak itself, whither foreigners, especially at the distance of more than twice ten centuries, can scarcely be supposed to have come. There could have been but few-invitations to it then, and perhaps there are not many now."

As a specimen of his knowledge in different languages, we shall give his ensampler

word "Beagles."

"Beagles, a race of hounds, so named for being little, and perfectly agreeable to the primary signification of the Celtic pig, i.e. little. The Greeks have anciently used this word too, and in the sense of little, of which they seem to have constituted their πυγματος, i. e. a dwarf. It still subsists among the Irish, and still in that language conveys the idea of little, as sir pig, a little man; ban pig, a little woman; beg aglach, little fearing. It was common in Scotland, in the same acceptation also; for one of the Hebrides is mamed from this cubital people Dunic Begs, (see Mr. Irvin) and it yet exists in land

land in the word philibeg, i. e. a little petticoat. And we ourselves retain it in the provincial word peagles, i. e. cowssips, a name imposed upon them of old, from the little-ness of their flowers. And our northern word Peggy is properly applicable to no female as a christian name, but is merely an epithet of fize, and a word of endearment only."

He left feveral other curious tracts relative

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## JOHN NAPIER, on oi daying

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Mr. Endness Bottowell, one of the tenators

of the college of judice.

TO Earl Buchan's account of the writings and inventions of NAPIER, these particulars of his life are prefixed.

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I have undertaken to write the life of John Napier, of Merchiston, a man famous all the world over, for his great and fortunate discovery of logarithms in trigonometry, by which the ease and expedition in calculation have so wonderfully affisted the science of astronomy, and the arts of practical geometry and navigation.

Elevated above the age in which he lived, and a benefactor to the world in general, he

deserves the epithet of Great.

Napier lived in a country of proud barons, where barbarous hospitality, hunting, the military art, and religious controversy, occupied the time and attention of his contemporaries, and where he had no learned society to affish him in his researches.

This extraordinary person was born at Merchiston, in the neighbourhood of Edin-

burgh, in the year 1550.

He was the son of Sir Archibald Napier, of Merchiston, master of the mint in Scotland, and of Janet Bothwell, daughter of Mr. Francis Bothwell, one of the senators of the college of justice.

That his family was of ancient establishment in the counties of Dunbarton and Stirling, appears from the publick records, and

from the private archives of his house.

John de Napier, from whom he sprung in the 12th generation, was one of those proprietors of lands, who swore allegiance to Edward the First, of England, in the year 1296. William, from whom he counted in the ninth generation, was governor of the castle of Edinburgh, in the year 1401, whose son Alexander was the first baron or laird of Merchiston, and was the father of another of the same name, who was vice-admiral of Scotland, and one of the commissioners from king James III. at the court of London, in the years 1461 and 1464.

From the family of Lennox, earl of Lennox, he derived a co-heirship by the marriage of Elizabeth Mentieth, of Rusky, to his great-grandfather's father, Sir John Napier, of Merchiston: but on his ancestors he reslected more honour and celebrity than he received, and his name will probably be famous, when the lineage of Plantagenet will be remembered only by genealogists, and when posterity may know no more of his, than we know now of the families of Plato, Aristotle, Archimedes, or Euclid.

It is fit, that men should be taught to aim at higher and more permanent glory than wealth, office, titles, or parade can afford; and I like the task, of making such great men look little, by comparing them with men who resemble the subject of my

present inquirv.

From Napier's own authority we learn, that he was educated at St. Andrew's, where, writes he, "in my tender years and bairnage, at schools, having on the one part contracted a loving familiaritie with a certain gentleman a papist, and on the other part being attentive to the sermons of that worthy man of God, maister Christopher Goodman, teaching upon the Apocalyps, I was moved in admiration against the blindness of papists that could not most evidentlie see their

their seven hilled citie of Rome, painted out there so lively by Saint John, as the mother of all spiritual whoredome: that not onlie bursted I oute in continuall reasoning against my said familiar, but also from thencesorth I determined with myself by the assistance of God's spirit to employ my study and diligence to search out the remanent mysteries of that holy booke (as to this houre praised be the Lord I have bin doing at all such times as conveniently I

might have occasion)," &c.

The time of Napier's matriculation does not appear from the register of the university of St. Andrew's, as the books ascend no higher than the beginning of the last century; but as the old whore of Babylon assumed, in the eyes of the people of Scotland, her deepest tinge of scarlet about the year 1566, and at that time corresponds to the literary bairn-age of John Napier, I suppose, he then imbibed the holy sears and commentaries of maister Christopher Goodman, and as other great mathematicians have ended, so he began his career with that mysterious book.

I have not been able to trace Merchiston from the university, till the publication of his Plain Discovery, at Edinburgh, in the year 1593; though Mackenzie, in his lives

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and characters of the most eminent writers of the Scottish nation, informs us (without quotation, however, of any authority) that he passed some years abroad, in the Low Countries, France, and Italy, and that he applied himself there, to the study of mathematics.

In the British Museum there are two copies of his letter to Anthony Baker, the original of which is in the archbishop's library at Lambeth, entitled "Secret Inventions, profitable and necessary, in these days, for the desence of this island, and withstanding strangers enemies to God's truth and religion," which I have caused to be printed, in the Appendix to this tract. This letter is dated, June 7, 1596, about which time it appears, as shall be shewn hereafter, that he had set himself to explore his logarithmic canon.

I have inquired, without fuccess, among all the descendants of this eminent person, for papers or letters, which might elucidate this dark part of his history; and if we consider that Napier was a recluse mathematician, living in a country very inaccessible to literary correspondence, we have not much room to expect, that the most diligent explorations would furnish much to the purpose, of having the progress of his studies.

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Among Mr. Briggs's papers, preferred in the British Museum, I looked for letters from Napier, but found only what Mr. Briggs calls his Imitatio Nepeirea, sive applicatio omnium fere regularum, suis Logarithmis pertinentium, ad Logarithmos; which seems to have been written in the year 1614, soon after the publication of the canon.

Though the life of a learned man is commonly barren of events, and best unfolded in the account of his writings, discoveries, improvements, and correspondence with the learned men of his age, yet I anxiously fought for fomewhat more, with respect to a character I fo much admired; but my refearches have hitherto been fruitless. Perhaps from the letters, books, and collections of focieties, or of learned individuals, to which I have not had access, something may hereafter be brought to light; and one of the inducements to offer a sketch of this kind to the publick, is the tendency it may have to bring forth fuch information. His Plain Discovery has been printed abroad, in several languages, particularly in French, at Rochelle, in the year 1693, 8vo. announced in the title, as revised by himself. Nothing could be more agreeable to the Rochellers, or to the hugonots of France, at this

this time, than the author's annunciation of the pope as antichrist, which in this book he has endeavoured to set forth, with much zeal and erudition.

That Napier had begun, about the year 1503, that train of inquiry, which led him to his great achievement in arithmetic, appears from a letter to Crugerus from Kepler, in the year 1624; wherein, mentioning the Canon Mirificus, he writes thus, " Nihil autem supra Neperianam rationem effe puto: et fi Scotus quidem literis ad Tychonem, anno 1594, Scriptis jam spem fecit Canonis illius mirifici," which allufion agrees with the idle flory men aned by Wood in his Athenæ Oxon. and explains it in a way perfectly confonant to the rights of Napier as the inventor; nor is it to be supposed, that had this noble discovery been properly applied to science, by Justus Byrgius, or Longomontanus, Napier would have been univerfally acknowledged by his contemporaries, as the undifputed author of it.

No men in the world are so jealous of each other as the learned; and the least plausible pretence of this fort could not have tailed to produce a controversy, in the republick of letters, both in his life time and S 2 after

after his death, when his praises were found-

ed all over Europe.

When Napier had communicated to Mr. Henry Briggs, mathematical professor in Gresham college, his wonderful canon for the logarithms, that learned professor set himself to apply the rules in his Imitatio Nepeira, which I have already mentioned, and in a letter to-archbishop Usher, in the year 1615, he writes thus, "Napier, lord of Merchiston, hath set my head and hands at work with his new and admirable logarithms. I hope to see him this summer if it please God, for I never saw a book which pleased me better, and made me more wonder."

It may feem extraordinary to quote Lilly the astrologer with respect to so great a man as Napier; yet as the passage I propose to transcribe from Lilly's life, gives a picturesque view of the meeting betwixt Briggs and the inventor of the logarithms, at Merchiston, near Edinburgh, I shall set it down in the original words of that mountebank knave.

"I will acquaint you with one memorable flory, related unto me by John Marr, an excellent mathematician and geometrician, whom I conceive you remember. He was fervant

forwant to king James I. and Charles I. When Merchilton first published his logarithms, Mr. Briggs, then reader of the aftronomy lectures at Gresham college in London, was fo furprized with admiration of them, that he could have no quietness in himself, until he had seen that noble person whose only invention they were: he acquaints John Marr therewith, who went auto Scotland before Mr. Briggs, purpofely to be there when these two io learned perfons should meet; Mr. Briggs appoints a certain day when to meet at Edinburgh, but failing thereof, Merchiston was fearful he would not come. It happened one day as John Marr and the lord Napier were fpeaking of Mr. Briggs; "Ah, John," faid Merchiston, " Mr. Briggs will not now come;" at the very instant one knocks at she gate; John Marr hasted down and it proved to be Mr. Briggs to his great conrentment. He brings Mr. Briggs up to my ford's chamber, where almost one quarter of an hour was spent, each beholding the other with admiration before one word was fpoken: at last Mr. Briggs began. "My lord. I have undertaken this long journey purposely to see your person, and to know by what engine of wit or ingenuity you came first to think of this most excellent help

help unto astronomy, viz. the logarithms; but, my lord, being by you found out, I wonder nobody else found it out before, when now being known it appears so easy." He was nobly entertained by the lord Napier, and every summer after that, during the laird's being alive, this venerable man, Mr. Briggs, went purposely to Scotland to visit him.

There is a passage in the life of Tycho Brahe, by Gaffendi, which may miflead an inattentive reader to suppose that Napier's method had been explored by Herwart at Hoenburg, 'tis in Gassendi's Observations on a letter from Tycho to Herwart, of the last day of August, 1599. "Dixit Hervartus nihil morari fe folvendi cujufquem trianguli difficultatem; folere fe enim multiplicationum, ac divisionum vice additiones folum, subtractiones 93 usurpare (quod ut fieri posset, docuit postmodum suo Logarithmorum Canone Neperus.)" But Herwart here alludes to his work afterwards published in the year 1610, which folves triangles by prostaphæreris, a mode totally different from that of the logarithms.

Kepler dedicated his Ephemerides to Napier, which were published in the year 1617: and it appears from many passages in his letter about this time, that he held Na-

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pier to be the greatest man of his age, in the particular department to which he applied his abilities: and indeed, if we consider that Napier's discovery was not like those of Kepler or of Newton, connected with any analogies or coincidences, which might have led him to it, but the fruit of massisted reason and science, we shall be vindicated in placing him in one of the highest niches in the temple of same.

Kepler had made many unsuccessful attempts to discover his canon for the periodic motions of the planets, and hit upon it at last, as he himself candidly owns, on the 15th of May, 1618; and Newton applied the palpable tendency of heavy bodies to the earth to the system of the universe in general; but Napier sought out his admirable rules, by a slow scientistic progress, arising from the gradual revolution of truth.

The last literary exertion of this eminent person, was the publication of his Rabdology and Promptuary, in the year 1617, which he dedicated to the chancellor Seton, and soon after died at Merchiston, on the 3d of April, O. S. of the same year, in the 68th year of his age, and, as I suppose, in the 23d of his happy invention.

In his person, the portraits I have seen represent him of a grave and sweet counte-

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nance, not unlike his eminent contemporary Monfieur de Peirefc.

In his family he feems to have been uncommonly fortunate, for his eldest son became learned and eminent even in his father's life-time; his third, a pupil of his own in mathematics, to whom he left the care of publishing his posthumous works; and losing none of his children by death, he lost all his daughters by honourable or

respectable marriages.

He was twice married. By his first wife, Margaret, the daughter of Sir James Stirling of Kier, descended of one of the oldest and most respectable gentlemen's families in Scotland, he had an only child, Archibald, his fuccessor in his estates. By his second marriage with Agnes, the daugher of Sir James Chisholm, of Crombie, he had five fons: John, laird of Easter Tonie: Robert, who published his father's works, whom I have already mentioned, the ancestor of the Napiers of Kilkroigh, in Stirlingthire; Alexander Napier, of Gillets, efq. William Napier, of Ardmore; and Adam, of whom the Napiers of Blackstone and Craigannet, in Stirlingshire, are descended. His daughters were, Margaret, the wife of Sir James Stuart, of Rossayth; Jane, married to James Hamilton, laird of Kilbrachmont, in Fife:

Fife; Elizabeth, to William Cuninghame, of Craigends; Agnes, to George Drummond, of Baloch; and Helen, to the reverend Mr. Matthew Busbane, rector of the

parish of Erskine, in Renfrewshire.

He was interred in the cathedral church of St. Giles, at Edinburgh, at the east fide of its northern entance, where there is now a stone tablet, indicating, by a Latin inscription, that the burial place of the Napiers is in that place; but no tomb has ever been erected to the memory of so celebrated a man, nor can it be required to preserve his memory, since the astronomer, geographer, navigator, and political arithmetician, must feel themselves every day indebted to his inventions, and thus a monument is erected to the illustrious Napier, which cannot be obliterated by time, or depreciated by the ingenuity of others in the same department.

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THE Chair of St. Peter was filled under the reign of Maurice, by the first and greatest of the name of Gregory. His grandfather, Felix, had himfelf been pope, and as the bishops were already bound by the laws of celibacy, his confecration mult have been preceded by the death of his wife. The parents of Gregory, Sylvia, and Gordian, were the noblest of the fenate, and the most pious of the church of Rome; his female relations were numbered among the faints and virgins; and his own figure, with those of his father and mother, were represented near three hundred years in a family portrait, which he offered to the monastery of St. Andrew. The defign and colouring of this picture afford an honourable testimony that the art of painting was perturbage cultivated

cultivated by the Italians in the fixth century; but the most abject ideas must be entertained of their taste and learning, since the epistles of Gregory, his fermons, and his dialogues, are the work of a man who was second in erudition to none of his contemporaries: his birth and abilities had raised him to the office of præsect of the city, and he enjoyed the merit of renouncing the pomp and vanities of the world.

His ample patrimony was dedicated to the foundation of feven monasteries, one in Rome, and fix in Sicily; and it was the wish of Gregory that he might be unknown in this life, and glorious only in the next. Yet his devotion, and it might be fincere, purfued the path which would have been chosen by a crafty and ambitious statesman. The talents of Gregory, and the splendour which accompanied his retreat, rendered him dear and ufeful to the church; and implicit obedience has been always inculcated as the first duty of a monk. As soon as he had received the character of deacon, Gregory was fent to refide at the Byzantine court, the nuncio or minister of the apostolic fee; and he boldly affumed, in the name of St. Peter, a tone of independent dignity, which would have been criminal and dangerous in the most illustrious layman of the empire.

empire. He returned to Rome with a just increase of reputation, and after a short exercise of the monastic virtues, he was dragged from the cloyster to the papal throne, by the unanimous voice of the clergy, the fenate, and the people. He alone refisted, or feemed to refift, his own elevation: and his humble petition, that Maurice would be pleased to reject the choice of the Romans. could only ferve to exalt his character in the eyes of the emperour and the publick. When the fatal mandate was proclaimed, Gregory folicited the aid of fome friendly merchants to convey him in a basket beyond the gates of Rome, and modefuly concealed himself some days among the woods and mountains, till his retreat was discovered. as is faid, by a celestial light.

The pontificate of Gregory the Great, which lasted thirteen years fix months and ten days, is one of the most edifying periods of the history of the church. His virtues, and even his faults, a fingle mixture of simplicity and cunning, of pride and humility, of sense and superstition, were happily suited to his station, and to the temper of the times. In his rival, the patriarch of Constantinople, he condemned the anti-christian title of universal bishop, which the successor of St. Peter was too haughty

to concede, and too feeble to assume; and the ecclefiaftical jurifdiction of Gregory was confined to the triple character of bishop of Rome, primate of Italy, and apostle of the West. He frequently ascended the pulpit. and kindled, by his rude though pathetic eloquence, the congenial paffions of his audience: the language of the Jewish prophets was interpreted and applied, and, the minds of a people, depressed by their prefent calamities, were directed to the hopes and fears of the invisible world. His precepts and example defined the model of the Roman liturgy; the distribution of the parishes, the calendar of festivals, the order of processions, the service of the priests and deacons, the variety and change of facerdotal garments. Till the last days of his life, he officiated in the canon of the mass. which continued above three hours; the Gregorian chant has preferved the vocal and instrumental music of the theatre, and the rough voices of the barbarians attempted to imitate the melody of the Roman school. Experience had shewn them the efficacy of these solemn and pompous rights, to soothe the diffress to confirm the faith, to mitigate the fierceness, and to dispel the dark enthusiasm of the vulgar; and he readily forgave their tendency to promote the reign

of priesthood and superstition. The bishops of Italy and the adjacent islands acknowledged the Roman pontiff as their special metropolitan. Even the existence, the union, or the translation of episcopal seats, was decided by his absolute discretion: and his fuccefsful inroads into the provinces of Greece, of Spain, and of Gaul, might countenance the more lofty pretentions of fucceeding popes. He interposed to prevent the abuses of popular elections; his jealous care maintained the purity of faith and discipline, and the apostolic shepherd affiduously watched over the faith and difcipline of the subordinate pastors. Under his reign, the Arians of Italy and Spain were reconciled to the Catholic church. and the conquest of Britain reflects less glory on the name of Cæfar than on that of Gregory I. Instead of fix legions, forty monks were embarked for that distant island, and the pontiff lamented the austere duties which forbade him to partake the perils of their spiritual warfare. In less than two years he could announce to the archbishop of Alexandria, that they had baptised the king of Kent with ten thousand of his Anglo-Saxons, and that the Roman missionaries, like those of the primitive church, were armed only with spiritual and fuperfupernatural powers. The credulity or the prudence of Gregory was always disposed to confirm the truths of religion by the evidence of ghosts, miracles, and resurrections; and posterity has paid to his memory the same tribute, which he freely granted to the virtue of his own or the preceding generation. The coelestial honours have been liberally bestowed by the authority of the popes, but Gregory is the last of their own order whom they have presumed to inscribe in the calendar of saints.

Their temporal power infenfibly arofe from the calamities of the times: and the Roman bishops, who have deluged Europe and Afia with blood, were compelled to reign as the ministers of charity and peace. -I. The church of Rome, as it has been formerly observed, was endowed with ample possessions in Italy, Sicily, and the more distant provinces; and her agents, who were commonly subdeacons, had acquired a civil, and even criminal, jurisdiction over their tenants and husbandmen. The fucceffor of St. Peter administered his patrimony with the temper of a vigilant and moderate landlord; and the epiftles of Gregory are filled with falutary instructions to abstain from doubtful or vexatious law-suits; to preferve the integrity of weights and meafures;

fores; to grant every reasonable delay, and to reduce the capitation of the flaves of the glebe, who purchased the right of marriage by the payment of an arbitrary fine. The rent or the produce of these estates was transported to the mouth of the Tyber, at the risk and expence of the pope; in the nse of wealth, he acted like a faithful steward of the church and the poor, and liberally applied to their wants, the inexhaustible resources of abstinence and order. The voluminous account of his receipts and difburfements was kept above three hundred years in the Lateran, as the model of Chriftian œconomy. On the four great festivals, he divided their quarterly allowance to the clergy, to his domestics, to the monasteries, the churches, the places of burial, the almfhouses, and the hospitals of Rome, and the On the first day of rest of the diocese. every month, he distributed to the poor, according to the feafon, their stated portion of corn, wine, cheese, vegetables, oil, fish, fresh provisions, clothes, and money; and his treasurers were continually summoned to fatisfy, in his name, the extraordinary demands of indigence and merit. The instant distress of the fick and helpless, of strangers and pilgrims, was relieved by the bounty of each day, and of every hour; nor

nor would the pontiff indulge himself in a frugal repait, till he had fent the dishes from his own table to some objects deserving of his compassion. The misery of the times had reduced the nobles and matrons of Rome to accept, without a blush, the benevolence of the church: three thousand virgins received their food and raiment from the hand of their benefactor; and many bishops of Italy escaped from the Barbarians to the hospitable threshold of the Vatican. Gregory might justly be styled the father of his country; and fuch was the extreme fenfibility of his conscience, that, for the death of a beggar who had perished in the streets, he interdicted himself during feveral days from the exercise of the facerdotal functions .- II. The misfortunes of Rome involved the apostolical pastor in the bufiness of peace and war; and it might be doubtful to himself, whether piety or ambition prompted him to supply the place of his absent sovereign. Gregory awakened the emperour from a long flumber, exposed the guilt or incapacity of the exarch and his inferiour ministers, complained that the veterans were withdrawn from Rome for the defence of Spoleto, encouraged the Italians to guard their cities and altars; and condescended, in the crisis of danger, to name

name the tribunes, and to direct the operations of the provincial troops. But the martial fpirit of the pope was checked by the scruples of humanity and religion: the imposition of tribute, though it was employed in the Italian war, he freely condemned as odious and oppressive; whilst he protected against the imperial edicts, the pious cowardice of the foldiers who deferted a military for a monastic life. we may credit his own declarations, it would have been eafy for Gregory to exterminate the Lombards by their domestic factions, without leaving a king, a duke, or a count, to fave that unfortunate nation from the vengence of their foes. As a Christian bishop, he preferred the falutary offices of peace; his mediation appealed the tumult of arms; but he was too confejous of the arts of the Greeks, and the passions of the Lombards, to engage his facred promise for the observance of the truce. Disappointed in the hope of a general and lasting treaty, he prefumed to fave his country without the confent of the emperour or the exarch. The fword of the enemy was suspended over Rome, it was averted by the mild eloquence and feafonable gifts of the pontiff, who commanded the respect of heretics and barbarians. The merits of Gregory were treated

treated by the Byzantine court with reproach and infult; but in the attachment of a grateful people, he found the purest raward of a citizen, and the best right of a sovereign.

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### JOHN METCALF.

THOUGH afflicted with the most depressive of human infirmities, a total privation of fight, John Metcalf was, for a considerable part of a long life, an ac-

tive and useful member of society.

He was born at Knaresborough, on the 15th of August, 1717. When four years old, his parents, who were labouring people, put him to school, where he continued two years: he was then seized with the small pox, which deprived him of his sight, notwithstanding every means were employed for its preservation.

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At the end of fix months from this period, he was capable of going from his fa-ther's house to the end of the street, and to return without a guide; and in about three years he could find his way to any part of Knaresborough: he now affociated with boys of his own age, and foon became an adept in the depredatory pranks of robbing orchards. &c.

His father keeping horses, he learned to ride, and in a little time was an able horseman: a gallop was his favourite pace. When thirteen years of age, he was taught musick, in which he acquired a proficiency, though the cry of a hound or a harrier was more congenial to his tafte, than the harmony of any instrument. He kept a cou-ple of hounds of his own, and often hunted with a Mr. Woodburn, of Knaresborough, who kept a pack, and constantly invited Metcalf to join him in the chace.

His activity and the fuccess with which his exploits were usually attended, led him to imagine, he might undertake any thing without his fight, but a fevere wound he received in his face, by falling from a tree into a gravel pit, when about fourteen years of age, taught him to regret his want of it.

About

About this period, 1731, he learned to fwim, and became so very expert, that his companions did not chuse to come near him in the water, it being his custom to seize, plunge them down, and swim over them, for diversion. In this year two men were drowned in one of the deeps of the river Nidd, and Metcals was employed to get up their bodies: he succeeded in bringing up one.

A friend of his, named Barker, having carried two packs of yarn to wash at this, river, they were, by a fudden swelling of the current, fivept away, and carried through the arches of the bridge which stands on a rock. A little below there is a ftill piece of water, supposed to be about twenty-one feet in depth: as foon as the yarn came to this, it funk. Metcalf promited his friend he would recover his yarn for him; for this, purpose, he procured some long cart ropes, to one end of which he affixed a hook, and leaving the other to be held by fome perfors, on the high bridge, he descended, and, at various times, recovered the whole of the yarn.

He practifed constantly on the violin; yet, notwithstanding this application, he found opportunity to play a number of mischievous tricks on his neighbours, and for

a long

a long time escaped suspicion, owing to his blindness; at length, however, his expertness became known, and when any keen trick had been played, the first inquiry was, where Metcalf was at the time.

The affembly at Knaresborough, and many other places where there was publick dancing, he attended during the winter season; and though his time was much engaged in this way, he retained his fondness for hunting, and likewise kept game cocks. Whenever he went to a cock-pit, he generally placed himself on the lowest seat, near to some friend who was a good judge, and who, by certain motions, enabled him to bet, hedge, &c.

In 1732, he was invited to Harrogate, to play at the affembly, and was well received by the vifiting nobility and gentry. Metcalf was now generally engaged at the different affemblies round the country, and his engagements increasing, he took a partner, who was also a good performer. In this employment he passed his evenings, and the mornings he spent in cocking, hunting, and coursing. At this period, also, he bought a horse, and often ran him for small plates. Sometimes he played at bowls, and, singular as it may seem, was frequently the winner. He would also play

at cards, and generally won the majority of games. He constantly attended the races at York, and other places: at the race ground he commonly rode in amongst the crowd, kept in memory both the winning and losing horses, and was often successful in his bets, in which, however, he was generally affished by some gentleman, being known to several, who were much attached to him. At different times he bought some horses to fell again, which he often did, with large profits, so accurate was his judgment of them.

In 1738 he attained the age of twentyone; he was then extremely robust, and six
feet one inch and a half in height. About
this time he acquired considerable celebrity
as a pugilist, from the following circumstance. A friend of his being insulted in a
publick house, by a man of the name of
Bake, who, from his uncommon prowess
and savage ferocity, was the general dread
of the neighbourhood, Metcalf bestowed
such discipline on him as soon extorted a
cry of mercy.

Returning one day on foot from Harrogate, he was, when he had proceeded about a mile on his way, overtaken by a Knarefborough man on horseback, who proposed, for two shillings-worth of punch, to let him

ride

To this Metcalf agreed, upon condition of having the first ride, which was assented to, on these terms: that he should ride a little beyond Poppleton field, where, on his right hand, he would see a gate, to which he should tie the horse. Metcalf, however, rode on to Knaresborough, and in excuse for his conduct, pleaded, that he never faw the gate.

He was now in the prime of life, and possessed a peculiar archness of disposition, with an uncommon flow of spirits, and an unparalleled contempt of danger; and, though his conduct was long marked by a variety of similar tricks to the one above related, he afterwards brought to perfection several schemes both of private and publick utility.

When the Harrogate season was over, Metcalf constantly remained a few days, and passed his evenings at one or other of the different inns. At the Royal Oak, (now the Granby) he attracted the notice of one of the landlady's daughters, and her constant attention and kindness soon gave rise to a mutual affection. Knowing, however, that her mother would oppose their union.

that her mother would oppose their union, various successful devices were employed to conceal their reciprocal partiality and fre-U 2 quent quent meetings. An event, however, occurred which compelled Metcalf not only to quit the object of his attachment, but, like-

wife, that part of the country.

A young woman, fifter to a couple of young men, with whom Metcalf affociated, became enamoured of him, and refolved, even at the expence of her virtue, to gain his attachment. Metcalf was no Joseph, and did not long delay to meet her "willing love." The consequence of her imprudence was evident in a few months. She befought Metcalf to marry her; but the having made the first advances, he did not feel his conscience interested, and refused this compensation. Her only resource was to apply to the parish, which Metcalf finding the had done, he, with fome difficulty, obtained a meeting with Miss Benson, of the Royal Oak, mounted his horse, proceeded to Scarborough, from thence to Whitby, and got on board an alum ship bound for London.

Obtaining intelligence in London of feveral gentlemen who visited Harrogate, he paid his respects to them, and Colonel Liddell, then member for Berwick upon Tweed, gave him a general invitation to his

house.

At the commencement of the Harrogate feason, the Colonel prepared to attend it, and told Metcalf he might ride behind the coach; but this he refused, saying, he could walk as far every day, as he (the Colonel) would chuse to travel. About an hour previous to the Colonel's setting off, which was on a Monday, Metcalf started, and on the Saturday following they arrived at Wetherby; Metcalf was, however, at the inn before the coach, as he had been every stage from London. The Colonel wished him to stop here till Monday; this he refused, and sat off that night for Harrogate; from whence he had been absent seven months.

Here he found the woman who had been the cause of his journey comfortably situated, and not inclined to trouble him; Miss Benson also received him affectionately.

During his absence, a young gentleman had paid his addresses to Miss Benson, and now urged his suit with such ardour, that the banns were published, and the wedding day appointed, much to Metcals's disappointment, who conceived himself secure of her affection; and though he loved her tenderly, his pride prevented him from manifesting his feelings, or attempting to hinder the match.

U 3

On the day preceding that on which the nuptials were to be folemnized, Mercalf. riding past the Royal Oak, was accosted with-" One wants to fpeak with you." Instantly he went towards the stables of the Oak, and there, to his joyful surprize, be found the object of his love, who had fent her mother's fervant to call him. Endeavouring to disguise his feelings, he said-"Well, lass, thou's going to have a merry day to-morrow. Am I to be fiddler?" She replied-"Thou shalt never fiddle at my wedding."-" What's the matter?" retorted Metcalf; "what have I done?"-" Matters may not end as some people wish they thould," the returned, "What !" exclaimed Metcalf, " hadft thou rather have me? Canst thou bear starving?"-" Yes, with thee I can," was her reply .- " Give me thy hand, then, lass, its all done." An elopement was refolved upon, which Metcalf, with the affishance of a friend, effected that night, and early in the morning they were united.

Mrs. Benson, much enraged at her daughter's conduct, refused to see her, or give her up her cloaths, until Mrs. Metcalf being delivered of a daughter, a second child, she stood sponsor to it, and presented Metcalf with fifty guineas; his first child was a

boy,

mas

boy, and some very respectable persons having acted as sponsors to it, they prevailed on Mrs. Benson to be reconciled with her

daughter.

Metcalf refided at Knaresborough, and, by playing at Harrogate, and other affemblies, fupported his family. During the feafon at Harrogate, he fet up a four-wheel chaife, and a one-borfe chair, for publick accommodation. When the inn-keepers began to run chaifes, he gave up this profitable scheme, and with it racing and hunting. He then bought horses, and went to the coast for fish, which he took to Leeds and Manchester to sell; and such was his indefatigability, that he would frequently walk two nights and day with little or no rest. But the profits of this bufiness being fmall, and the fatigue considerable, he soon relinquished it.

At the commencement of the rebellion, in 1745, he gave up his fituation as violin player at Harrogate, and adopted the profession of arms!!! These are the particu-

lars of this very fingular event.

WILLIAM THORNTON, Esq. of Thornville, having determined to raise a company at his own expence, asked Metcalf, (whose extraordinary disposition was known to him, from his generally passing Christ-

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mas at that gentleman's mansion) whether he had spirit to join the company about to be raised, and whether he knew of any spirited fellows likely to make good soldiers; to which, replying in the affirmative, he was appointed affistant to a serjeant, and in two days he raised one hundred and forty men, out of whom the Captain drafted fixty-four,

the number of privates he wanted.

With this company, among whom was Metcalf, as musician, Captain Thornton joined the army under General Wade. The first battle in which they were engaged twenty of the men, the lieutenant and enfign, were taken prisoners; a fate Captain Thornton very narrowly escaped by the kindness of the woman in whose house he had taken refuge. She artfully concealed him in a closet, and, after some days, alfisted him to disguise himself as a carpenter, and by this means he got in safety to the English out-posts.

Metcalf escaped from the field of battle with safety, and knowing two of his master's horses had been lest at a house a little way from the town, he found his way there, with an intent to secure them. As he was leading the first out of the stable, a Jew stragglers of the Highland army surrounded

him,

him, and infifted on having the horfe, which he refusing, they threatened to shoot him, and hearing them cock their pieces. he asked what they wanted with the horse. and on their faying it was for their Prince. he gave it them up, and they immediately rode off with it. Metcalf then brought out the other, and, just as he was about to mount, Captain Thornton's coachman joined him. Metcalf inquired for his patron, but the coachman not having feen him, they concluded he had fallen, and refolved to attempt joining the army, which they effected; but could gain no intelligence of the Captain. Here the coachman left him, and Metcalf proceeded with the army till he reached Edinburgh.

Still unfucceisful in his inquiries after Captain Thornton, he determined on a journey to Falkirk, the town near which the battle had been fought: to this end he applied to a Knaresborough man in Edinburgh, who was of the rebel party, telling him he wished to be musician to Prince Charles. This man told him they had a spy, an Irishman, with whom he might travel, and promised to recommend them on their arrival at

Falkirk.

Metcalf adopted this proposal, but, on coming up to the English out sentries, he and and his companion were stopped; Metcalf inquired for the Captain, and told them the real cause of his journey; they endeavoured to persuade him from the project, as it was at the risque of his life, but he persisting, they suffered him to pass: he proceeded to Falkirk, and, on his arrival there, learned that the Captain had left it about four hours before.

On being questioned by some of the Highlanders at Falkirk, he faid he had been employed to play by some English officers, and wished to be engaged as a musician to Prince Charles. But a person coming up, who had known Metcalf at Harrogate, faid, "That fellow ought to be taken up, for he has fomething more than common in his proceedings." Metcalf was instantly taken into the guard-room, where he was fearched for letters or other papers, and though none were found he was locked up in a loft, with fome other prisoners, for three days, when he was brought before a court-martial and acquitted, with permission to go to the Prince; but wanting to borrow a clean fairt, he was asked where his own were: he told: them at Linlithgow, where he dared not go, on account of the English army. They told him he might go in fafety with his Irish

com-

companion; but Metcalf, desirons of getting to Edinburgh, and knowing his fellow traveller would avoid the English sentries, this arrangement was not as he wished. Some contrivance was therefore necessary. He told the Irishman he had ten pounds at Edinburgh, the greatest part of which should be at his service, if he joined the Prince. This instantly produced an agreement to proceed to Edinburgh, and the Irishman proposed to cross the country, but Metcalf said he could pass the English sentries, by saying he was going to Captain Thornton.

They had not proceeded above two miles, when they were met by an officer who knew Metcalf, and told him his Captain was at Edinburgh. They then passed the sentry, as Metcalf proposed, and arrived at Edinburgh, where they parted, with the promise of meeting the next evening.

Metcalf, now in the fame city with his patron, foon found his way to him. The Captain expressed great pleasure at seeing him again, ordered him a new dress, and directed him to resume his situation. Metcalf was always on the sield during the different engagements which afterwards occurred, and after the battle of Culloden returned

turned home with Captain Thornton, in whose service he continued till the Captain; being engaged in different pursuits, was obliged to part with him. Insurance and

This was about a year after his return to Knaresborough; he now, for a short time, attended Harrogate in his former capacity but having, during his Scotch expedition, become acquainted with the various articles manufactured in that country, and judging that some of them might answer for him to traffick with in England, he repaired in the firing to Scotland, and furnishing bimfelf with various cotton and worsted articles. particularly Aberdoen flockings, he returned to England to difpole of them. Amongst a thousand articles he knew what each cost him, by a particular mode of marking them. He allo dealt in horses and engaged deeply in the contraband trade until the year 1751, when he commenced a new employe via some after won the mole

He fet up a stage waggon between York and Knaresborough, being the first on that road, and conducted it constantly himself, twice a week in the fummer and once in winter; and this business, with the occafional conveyance of army baggage, employed his attention until the period of his first bearing 1

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contracting for the making of roads, which fuiting him better, he relinquished every other pursuit.

He had studied measurement in a mode peculiar to himself, and when certain of the girth and length of any piece of timber, he was able to reduce its true contents to seet and inches, and would bring the dimensions of any building into yards or feet.

The first piece of road he made, was about three miles of that between Minskip and Fearnfloy. The materials were to be procured from a gravel pit; he therefore provided deal boards and erected a temporary house at the pit, took a dozen horses to the place, fixed racks and mangers, and hired a house for his men at Winskip. He often walked from Knaresborough in the morning with four or five stone of meat upon his shoulders, and joined his men by fix o'clock. By the means he tried he compleated the road fooner than was expected, to the entire fatisfaction of the furveyor and or The Lite of tobn Mercall. truffees.

Soon after this he contracted for building a bridge at Boroughbride, which he completed, with confiderable credit to his abilities. In this butiness of making roads, building and X repairing

repairing bridges, he continued till the year 1702, when he returned to Yorkshire, and, for want of other engagements, dealt in hay, measuring the stacks with his arms, and having learnt the height, could readily tell what number of square yards were contained, from five to one hundred pounds. Sometimes he bought a little wood standing, and if he could get the girth and height, would calculate the solid contents.

In the summer of 1788 he lost his wife, in the fixty-first year of her age, and the fortieth of their marriage, the sruit of which was four children, all then living. She was

buried in Stockport church yard.

In the treatment of his wife Metcalf never forgot the original difference in their circumstances, always indulging her to the utmost his ability would allow; but she had no wish beyond his power of grati-

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fying.

In 1795 he dictated the occurrences of his life to a triend, who published them under the title of "Blind Jack of Knaresborough, or The Life of John Metcalf." He was then seventy-eight years of age, and resided on a small holding at Spossorth, near Wetherby, with his daughter and son-in-law, who kept his house.

From

From this publication the few particulars here related are collected: they form but a small portion of the many extraordinary facts it contains, and with which we should have been more free, were not the profits arising from the sale of the work intended to procure its hero some of the comforts necessary to old age.

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### JAMES BRINDLEY.

TAMES BRINDLEY, the ingenious projector of the present system of Canal navigation, was born at Tunsted, in the parish of Wormhill, Derbyshire, in 1716. His father was a small freeholder, who distipated his property in company and field amusements, and neglected his family. In consequence young Brindley was left destitute of even the common rudiments of education, and, till the age of feventeen; was cafually employed in rustick labours; and at that period he bound himself apprentice to one Bennet, a mill-wright, at Macclesfield, in Chefbire, where his mechanical genius prefently developed itself. The master being frequently absent, the apprentice was often lest for weeks together to finish pieces of work, concerning which he had received no inftruction.

struction, and Bennet, on his return, was greatly aftonished to see improvements in various parts of mechanism of which he had no previous conception. It was not long before the millers discovered Brindley's merits, and preferred him in the execution of their orders, to the master or any other workmen. At the expiration of his servitude Bennet, being grown into years, he took the management of the business upon himself, and, by his skill and industry, contributed to support his old master and family in a comfortable manner.

In process of time Brindley set up as a mill-wright on his own account, and, by a number of new and ingenious contrivances, greatly improved that branch of mechanicks. and acquired a high reputation in the neighbourhood. His fame extended to a wider circle; he was employed in 1752 to erect a water engine at Clifton, in Lancashire, for the purpose of draining some coal mines. Here he gave an essay of his abilities in a kind of work for which he was afterwards fo much distinguished, driving a tunnel under ground, through a rock nearly 600 yards in length, by which water was brought out of the Irwell, for the purpole of turning a wheel, fixed 30 feet below the furface of the earth. In 1755 he was employed to execute

execute the larger wheels for a filk mill at Congleton; and another person, who was engaged to make other parts of the machinery, and to superintend the whole, proving incapable of completing the work, the business was entirely committed to Brindley, who not only executed the original plan in a masterly manner, but made the addition of many curious and valuable improvements, as well in the construction of the engine itself, as in the method of making the wheels and pinions belonging to it. About this time, too, the mills for grinding sints in the Staffordshire potteries received various, useful improvements from his ingenuity.

In the year 1756 he undertook to erect a steam-engine, upon a new plan, at Newcastle-under-Line; and he was for a time very intent upon a variety of contrivances for improving this useful piece of mechanifm; but from these designs he was, happily for the publick, called away to take the lead in (what the event has proved to be) a national concern of capital importance, the projecting the fystem of canal navigation. The Duke of Bridgewater, who had formed his defign of carrying a canal from his coal works at Worsley to Manchester, was induced, by the reputation of Mr. Brindley, to confult him on the execution of it; and having

having the fagacity to perceive, and strength of mind to conside in, the original and commanding abilities of this self-taught genius, he committed to him the management of the arduous undertaking. In the projecting of these works, Mr. Brindley, from the very first, adopted those leading principles which he ever after adhered to, and in which he has been imitated by all succeeding artists.

To preferve as much as possible the level of his canals, and to avoid the mixture and interference of all natural streams, were objects at which he constantly aimed. To accomplish these no labour and expence was spared, and his genius seemed to delight in exercoming all obstacles to them, by the discovery of new and extraordinary contrivances.

The most experienced engineers upon former lystems were amazed and confounded at his projects of aqueduct bridges over navigable rivers, mounds across deep vallies, and subterraneous tunnels; nor could they believe in the practicability of some of these schemes till they saw them essected. In the execution, the ideas he followed were his own; and the minutest, as well as the greatest, of the expedients he employed, bore the stamp of originality. Every man of genius is an euthusiast. Mr. Brindley was

an enthufiast in favour of the superiourity of canal navigations above those of rivers; and this triumph of art over nature, led him to view with a fort of contempt the winding fream, in which the lover of rural beauty fo much delights. This fentiment he is faid to have expressed in a striking manner at an examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, when, on being asked, after he had made some contemptuous remarks relative to rivers, what he conceived they were created for, he answered, "to feed navigable canals." A direct rivalry with the navigation of the Irwell and Mersey was the bold enterprize of his first great canal; and fince the fuccess of that design, it has become common all over the kingdom to fee canals accompanying with infulting parallel the course of navigable rivers.

After the successful execution of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal to Mersey, Mr. Brindley was employed in the revived design of carrying a canal from that river to the Trent, through the counties of Chester and Stafford. This undertaking commenced in the year 1766, and from the great ideas it opened to the mind of its conductor, of a scheme of inland navigation, which should connect all the internal parts of England with each other, and with the principal sea

ports,

ports, by means of branches from this main tem, he gave it the emphatical name of the "Grand Trunk." In executing this he was called upon to employ all the refources of his invention, on account of the inequality and various nature of the ground to be cut through; in particular the hill of Harecastle, which was only to be passed by a tunnell of great length, bore through strata of different confistency, and some of them mere quick-fand, proved to be a most difficult as well as expensive obstacle, which, however, he completely furmounted. While this was carrying on, a branch from the Grand Trunk to join the Severn, near Bewdley, was committed to his management, and was finished in 1772. He also executed a canal from Droitwich to the Severn; and he planned the Coventry canal, and for fome time fuperintended its execution, but on account of some difference in opinion he refigned that office. The Chesterfield canal was the last undertaking of the kind which he conducted, but he only lived to finish fome miles of it. There was, however, fcarcely any defign of canal navigation fet on foot in the kingdom, during the latter years of his lite, in which he was not confulted, and the plan of which he did not either form, or revise and improve. All thefe

these it is needless to enumerate; but as an instance of the vastness of his ideas, it may be mentioned, that on planning a canal from Liverpool to join that of the Duke of Bridgewater's at Rimcorn, it was part of his intention to carry it by an aqueduct bridge across the Mersey at Roncorn-gap, a place where a tide, fometimes rifing fourteen feet, rushes with great rapidity through a sudden contraction of the channel. As a mechanick and engineer he was likewife confulted on other occasions; as with respect to the draining of the low lands in different parts of Lincolnshire and the Isle of Ely, and to the cleanfing of the docks of Liverpool from mud. He pointed out a method which has been fucceisfully practifed, of building fea walls without mortar; and he was the authour of a very ingenious improvement of a machine for drawing water out of mines, by the contrivance of a lofing and a gaining bucket.

The intensity of application which all his various and complicated employments required probably shortened his days, as the number of his undertakings, in some degree, impaired his usefulness. He fell into a kind of chronic fever, which, after continuing some years with little intermission, at length wore out his frame and put a period to his life, on Septem-

September 27, 1772, in the 56th year of his age. He died at Turnhurst in Staffordshire, and was buried at New Chapel, in the fame county. Masks of mid bad

In appearance and manners, as well as in acquirements, Mr. Brindley was a mere pea-lant, unlettered and rude of speech; it was eafier for him to devile means for executing a defign than to communicate his ideas concerning it to others. Formed by nature for the profession he assumed, it was there alone that he was in his proper element; and fo occupied was his mind with business, that he was incapable of relaxing in any of the common amusements of life. As he had not the ideas of other men to affift him. whenever a point of difficulty in contrivance occurred it was his custom to retire to his bed, where, in perfect folitude, he would lye for one, two, or three days, pondering the matter in his mind, till the requisite expedient had prefented itself.

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create and invent.

A remarkable retentive memory was one of the effential qualities which Mr. Brindley brought to his mental operations. This enabled him to execute all the parts, of the most complex machine in due order, without any helps of models or drawings, provided he had once accurately settled

the whole plan in his mind.

In his calculation of the powers of machines, he followed a plan peculiar to himfelf ; but, indeed, the only one he could follow without instruction in the rules of art. He would work the question some time in his head, and then fet down the refult in figures; then taking it up in this stage, be would again proceed by a mental operation to another refult, and thus he would go on by stages till the whole was finished only making use of figures to mark the feveral refults of his operations. But though, by the wonderful powers of native genius, he was thus enabled to get over his want of artificial method to a certain degree, yet there is no doubt, that when his concerns became extremely complicated, with accounts of various kinds to keep, and calculations of all forts to form, he could not avoid that perplexity and embarraffment, which a readiness in the proceffes

cesses carried on by pen and paper can plone obviate. His estimates of expence have generally proved wide of reality; and he feems to have been better qualified to be the contriver than the manager of a great defign. His moral qualities were, however, highly respectable. He was far above envy and jealoufy, and freely communicated his improvements to persons capable of receiving and executing them; taking a liberal fatisfaction in forming a new generation of engineers, able to proceed with the great plans, in the fuccefs of which he was fo deeply interested. His integrity and regard to the advantage of his employers were unimpeachable. In fine, the name of Brindley will ever keep a place among that fmall number of mankind, who form zeras in the art of science, to which they devote themfelves by a large and durable extention of their limits, mones I could have a how B.

nearly, the altrologers, vehole are very than nouch in fathion, presided that the could very the could be a too, who was defined be about the glory that the father that the grained. It is prejudice when all the relationaries produced, joined to loud father appearances, at fath decented the wanters and amost allowed the wanters and amost among and amost the wanters and amost amost the wanters and

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CHRISTINA was the daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and Maria Eleonora, of Brandenbourg. She was born on the 18th of December, 1626: during the Queen's pregnancy, the astrologers, whose art was then much in fashion, predicted that the child would be a son, who was destined to maintain all the glory that his father had acquired. The prejudice which these predictions produced, joined to some false appearances, at first deceived the women, and they

they deceived the king into an opinion that the child was a boy; but his fifter Catherine discovered and told him the truth, "Let us still be thankful to God," said Gustavus; "I trust this girl will be as good as a boy:" adding, with a smile, "she must certainly be clever, for she has deceived us

all already."

Gustavus took great pleasure in carrying her about with him, when he went a journey; and when she was about two years old, he took her to Calmar: the governour had the precaution to ask, whether he should give his Majesty the usual falute, by firing the cannon, fearing that the noise might possibly fright the child. The King hefitated a little at first, but, after a moment's pause, "Fire," said he, "for the girl is a foldier's daughter, and she should be accustomed to it betimes." They fired, and the child, so far from being frighted, laughed, clapped her hands, and, in her broken language, cried, "More-more-." This natural intrepidity greatly pleased Gustavus, and he afterwards caused her to be present at a review: perceiving the delight she took in this military show, he cried, "Very well; I'll warrant I'll take you where you shall have enough of this diversion." But he died too foon to keep his word; and

Christina laments, in her Memoirs, that she was not permitted to learn the art of war under so great a master; she regretted, also, during her whole life, that she never marched at the head of an army, nor so much as saw a battle.

The tears which she shed, when he set out for his German expedition, were regarded as a bad omen, and she betrayed the hero himself into tears, by an act of childish fimplicity, which was, however, characteriffick of the childhood of Christina. She took leave of her father by a little compliment which had been made for her, and which the had learned by heart. When the repeated it, Gustavus being ruminating and abstracted in thought, did not hear what she faid; the child, not content with having faid her lesson, and performed the task that had been affigned her, pulled him by his fleeve to excite attention, and began to repeat her little fpeech again: at this, the father, burfting into tears, caught her in his arms, and after pressing her to his breast for some minutes, gave her to an attendant, without fpeaking; an incident which put fome of the spectators in mind of the parting of Hector with Astvanax.

The states of Sweden being assembled, after the death of Gustavus, the marshal of

the diet proposed the crowning of Christina, by virtue of a decree, which had declared the daughters of the posterity of Charles the Ninth, the father of Gustavus, capable of succeeding to the throne. A member of the order of peasants, whose name was Larssen, when he heard this proposal, cried out, "Who is this Christina, this daughter of Gustavus? let us see her; let her be

brought out to us."

The marshal immediately went out, and returned with Christina, whom he brought in his arms into the midst of the assembly. The peasant came up to her, and having considered her very attentively, cried out, "Yes, this is she herself; she has the nose, the eyes, and the forehead of Gustavus Adolphus, and we will have her for our sovereign." She was immediately seated upon the throne, and proclaimed Queen; and from this time she shewed great pleasure in appearing in her regal capacity.

Russia, having sent ambassadours soon after her accession, to ratify its alliance with Sweden, the people about Christina were apprehensive that the rude appearance of these strangers, their great number, their long beards, their uncouth habits, their singular address, and the ferocity even of their politeness, would fright her; but she, who had been delighted with the apparatus of war, was not likely to be terrified by the ministers of peace. She not only received them without the least appearance of discomposure, but assumed an air of importance, and a look which seemed intended to strike them with awe, and which was not without its effect, for it impressed them with a sense of her dignity, as the daughter of a

hero and a prince.

Christina discovered, even in her infancy, what she afterwards expressed in her Memoirs, an invincible antipathy for the employments and conversation of women; and the had the natural aukwardness of a man, with respect to all the little works which generally fall to their share. She was, on the contrary, fond of violent exercises, and fuch amusements as consist in feats of strength and activity; she had also both ability and taste for abstracted speculations, and amused herself with language and the sciences, particularly that of legislature and government: The derived her knowledge of ancient history from its fource; and Polybius and Thucydides were her favourite authours.

While she was thus improving her infancy, by studying the arts of peace, the generals Weimar, Banier, Torstenson, and WranWrangel, fustained the glory of the Swelish arms in the thirty years wars, which rendered Germany at once defolate and illustrious

Christina having attained her 18th year, on the 18th of December, 1644, took the reins of government into her own hands. and was in every respect able to manage them. As she was the sovereign of a powerful kingdom, it is not strange that almost all the princes in Europe aspired to her bed: among others, were the Prince of Denmark, the Elector Palatine, the Elector of Brandenbourg, the King of Portugal, the King of Spain, the King of the Romans, Don John of Austria, Sigismund Rakocci, Count and General of Caffovia; Ladislaus, King of Poland; John Cassimir, his brother, and Charles Gustavus, Duke of Deux Ponts, of the Bavarian Palatinate family, fon of her father the great Gustavus's fifter, and confequently her first coufin. To this nobleman, as well as to all his competitors, the constantly refused her hand, but the caused him to be appointed her fucceffor by the states. Political interests, difference of religion, and contrariety of manners, furnished Christina with pretences for rejecting all her fuitors; but her true motives were the love of independence, and an

unconquerable aversion which she had conceived, even in her infancy, for the yoke of marriage. "Do not force me to marry," said she to the states, "for if I should have a son, it is not more probable that he should be an Augustus than a Nero."

An accident happened in the beginning of her reign, which gave her a remarkable opportunity of displaying the strength and

equanimity of her mind.

As the was at the chapel of the castle at Stockholm, affifting at divine fervice with the principal lords of her court, a poor wretch, who was disordered in his mind, came to the place with a defign to affaffinate her. This man, who was preceptor of the college, and in the full vigour of his age, chose for the execution of his delign, the moment in which the affembly was performing what in the Swedish church is called an att of recollection, a filent and feparate act of devotion, performed by each individual, kneeling, and hiding the face with the hand. Taking this opportunity, he rushed through the crowd, and mounted a ballustrade, within which the Queen was upon her knees: the Baron Brahi, chief justice of Sweden, was alarmed, and cried out; and the guards croffed their partifans, to prevent his coming farther; but he struck them furiously on one

one fide, leaped over the barrier, and being then close to the Queen, made a blow at her with a knife that he had concealed, without a sheath, in his sleeve. The Queen avoided the blow, and pushed the captain of her guards, who instantly threw himself upon the assassin, and seized him by the hair: all this happened in less than a moment of time. The man was known to be mad, and therefore nobody supposed he had any accomplices; they therefore contented themselves with locking him up, and the Queen returned to her devotion, without the least emotion that could be perceived by the people, who were much more frighted than herself.

One of the great affairs that employed Christina, while she was upon the throne, was the peace of Westphalia. She had sent two plenipotentiaries to the congress; one was Oxenstiern, whose father, the grand chancellor, had been justly honoured with the entire confidence of the great Gustavus; and who had governed Sweden with an authority almost absolute during the minority of Christina, who soon began to be weary of his yoke, which was by no means easy or light; the other was Salvius, lotd privy feal, who alone had the Queen's confidence, and was led into the secret purposes of her mind. He pushed on the peace with

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all his power, according to the Queen's defire; but Oxenstiern, on the contrary, who knew that peace would diminish the importance of his family, threw a thousand difficulties in the way: the peace, however, fo much defired, and so necessary, in which fo many clashing interests were reconciled, and fo many claims afcertained, was at last concluded in the month of October, 1648. The fuccess of the Swedish arms rendered Christina the arbitress of this treaty, at least as to the affairs of Sweden, to which this peace confirmed the possession of many important countries. Christina, at the conclusion of this important affair, rewarded Salvius, by raising him to the rank of senator, a dignity which, till then, had always been the prerogative of birth, but which Christina thought she had a right to confer upon merit.

No publick event, of importance, took place during the rest of Christina's reign; for there were neither wars abroad, nor troubles at home: this quiet might be the effect of chance, but it might also be the effect of a good administration, and the great reputation of the Queen; and the love her people had for her ought to lead us to

this determination.

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Her reign was that of learning and genius; fhe drew about her, wherever she was, all the diffinguished characters of her time; Grotius, Palchal, Bochart, Defoartes, Cassendi, Saumaise, Naude, Vossius, Heinfius, Meibom, Scudery, Menage, Lucas, Holstenius, Lambecius, Bayle, Madam Dacier, Filicaia, and many others. The arts never fail to immortalize the prince who protects them, and almost all these illustrious persons have celebrated Christina, either in poems, letters, or literary productions of fome other kind, the greater part of which are now forgotten. They form, however, a general cry of praise, and a mass of testimonials which may be confidered as a folid bass of reputation. Among the few of thefe pieces that are fill particularly remembered, is a Latin epigram, in which Bochart draws an ingenious parallel between Christina and the Queen of Sheba.

Illa docenda suis Salomonem invisit ab oris; Undique ad banc docti, quo doceantur, eunt.

Christina, however, may be justly reproached with want of taste, in not properly assigning the rank of all these persons, whose merits, though acknowledged, were yet unequal, particularly for not having been sufficiently sensible of the superiority

rity of Descartes, whom the disgusted, and at last wholly neglected. The rapid fortune which the adventurer Michon, known under the name of Bourdelot, made by her countenance and liberality, was also a great scandal to literature. He had no pretenfions to learning; and though sprightly, was indecent: he was brought to court by the learned Saumaife, and for a time drove literary merit entirely out of it, making learning the object of his ridicule, and exacting from Christina an exorbitant tribute, to the weakness and inconstancy of her fex; for even Christina, with respect to this man, shewed herself to be weak and inconstant; when, at last, she was compelled, by the publick indignation, to banish this unworthy minion, the distinguished him by marks of the greatest confidence, and heaped prefents upon him with a most shameful prodi-Yet he was no fooner gone, than her regard for him was at an end. She was ashamed of the favour she had shewn him, and, in a fhort time, thought of him only with hatred and contempt; and though flie did afterwards correspond with him, it was only to render him subservient to a tafte for literature, which he had for a time suspended, by giving him commissions for such vaaldaulen fufficiently fealble of the tuperioluable books as appeared in France, where Bourdelot was born, and whither he retired.

This Bourdelot, during his afcendancy over the Queen, had supplanted Count. Magnus de la Gardie, son of the constable of Sweden, who was a relation, a savourite, and perhaps the lover of Christina, Madam de Morteville, who had seen him ambassadour in France, says, in her Memoirs, that he spoke of his Queen in terms so passionate and respectful, that every one concluded his attachment to her to be more ardent and tender than a mere sense of duty can produce.

This nobleman fell into disgrace, because he shewed an inclination to govern, while Bourdelot seemed to aim at nothing more than to amuse, and concealed, under the unsuspected character of a droll, the real ascendancy which he exercised over the

Queen's mind.

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Scudery having obtained permission to dedicate his Alaric to her, she was so weak as to require him to strike out of the poem some verses, in which he had complimented the Count de Gardie, who was then quite out of favour; and Scudery had the noble fortitude to reply, "that he would never destroy the altar upon which he had sacrificed."

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About this time an accident happened to Christina, which brought her into still greater danger than that which has been already related. Having given orders for fome thips of war to be built at the port of Stockholm, the went to fee them, when the heard they were finished; and as she was going on board of them, cross a narrow plank, with Admiral Fleming, his foot lipping, he fell, and drew the Queen with him into the sea, which in that place was hear 90 feet deep. Anthony Steinberg, the Queen's first equerry, instantly threw himfelf into the water, laid hold of her robe, and with fuch affiftance as was given him, got the Queen on shore. During this accident, her recollection and prefence of mind was fuch, that the moment her lips were above water, the cried out, " Take care of the admiral." When the was got out of the water, the discovered no emotion either by her gesture or countenance, and The dined the fame day in publick, where the gave a humourous account of her adventure.

But though at first she was fond of the power and splendour of royalty, yet she began at length to feel that it embarrassed her; and the same love of independence

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and liberty, which had determined her against marriage, at last made her weary of her crown.

As, after the first disgust, it grew more and more irksome to her every day, she resolved to abdicate, and in 1652, communicated her resolution to the senate. The senate zealously remonstrated against it, and was joined by the people, and even by Charles Gustavus himself, who was to succeed her: she yielded to their importunities, and continued to sacrifice her own pleasure to the will of the publick, till the year 1654, and then she carried her design into execution.

R appears, by one of her letters to M. Canut, the French ambassadour, in whom she placed great considence, that she had meditated this project more than eight years, and that she had communicated it to

him five years before it took place.

The ceremony of her abdication was a mournful folemnity, a mixture of pomp and fadness, in which scarce any eyes but her own were dry. She continued firm and composed through the whole, and as soon as it was over, prepared to remove into a country more favourable to science than Sweden.

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Concerning the merit of this action, the world has always been divided in opinion; it has been condemned alike both by the ignorant and the learned, the trifler and the fage: it was admired, however, by the great Gondé. "How great was the magnanimity of this princess," says he, "who could so easily give up that for which the rest of mankind are continually destroying each other, and which so many throughout their whole lives pursue, without attaining!" It appears by the works of St. Evremond, that the abdication of Christina was at that time the universal topick of speculation and debate in France.

Christina, besides abdicating her crown, abjured her religion; but this act was universally approved by one party, and cenfured by another; the Papists triumphed, and the Protestants were offended.

No prince, after a long imprisonment, ever shewed so much joy upon being restored to his kingdom, as Christina did in quitting her's. When she came to a little brook, which separates Sweden from Denmark, she got out of her carriage, and, leaping to the other side, she cried out, in a transport of joy, "At last I am free, and out of Sweden, whither I hope I shall ne-

ver return." She dismissed her women. and laid by the habit of her fex: "I would become a man," faid she; " yet I do not love men because they are men, but because

they are not women."

She made her abjuration at Bruffels, where she saw the great Condé, who, after his defection, made that city his afylum. " Coufin," faid fhe, " who would have thought, ten years ago, that we should have met at this distance from our countries!" But there happened another thing, less likely than their meeting, the great coldness with which, after they had been drawn towards each other by mutual admiration, they came together at last, when the interview which they had both fo ardently defired, took place. The Prince of Condé demanded to be received with the fame honours that had been shewed to the Archduke Leopold at his interview with the Queen; but this she refused. The Prince, therefore, determined to fee her incog. and, with that view, he got into her apartment among the crowd: the Queen knew him the moment she saw him, by a picture which had been given her, and was about to give him a reception fuitable to his rank; but the Prince, feeing himfelf discovered, instantly withdrew; and, perceiving that the

the Queen followed to bring him back, he turned about, and faid, "Madam, all, or nothing;" and immediately left the room. From this time, they never faw each other, but by chance, with great coldness and a

mutual discontent with each other.

The inconstancy of Christina's temper appeared from her going perpetually from place to place; from Brussels she went to Rome; from Rome to France, and from France she returned to Rome again; after this, she went to Sweden, where she was not very well received; from Sweden the went to Hamburg, where the continued a year, and then went again to Rome; from Rome she returned to Hamburg, and again to Sweden, where she was received till worse than before; upon which she went back to Hamburg, and from Hamburg again to Rome: she intended another journey to Sweden, but it did not take place, any more than an expedition to England. where Cromwell did not feem well difposed to receive her; and after many wanderings, and many purposes of wandering still more, the at last died at Rome.

It must be acknowledged that her journies to Sweden had a motive of necessity, for her appointments were very ill paid, though the states often confirmed them,

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after her abdication, but to other places she was led merely by a roving disposition, and, what is more to her discredit, she always disturbed the quiet of every place she came to, by exacting greater deference to her rank, as Queen, than she had a right to expect, by the total nonconformity to the customs of the place, and by continually exciting and somenting intrigues of state. She was, indeed, always too busy, even when she was upon the throne, for there was no event in Europe in which she was not ambitious of acting a principal part.

During the troubles in France, by the faction called the Fronde, she wrote with great eagerness to all the interested parties, officiously offering her mediation to reconcile their interests and calm their passions, the secret springs of which it was impossible she should know: this was first thought dangerous, and afterwards ridiculous be-

haviour.

During her residence in France, she gave universal disgust, not only by violating all the customs of the country, but by practising others directly opposite; she treated the ladies of the court with the greatest rudeness and contempt: when they came to embrace her, she being in a man's habit, cried

cried out, "What a ftrange eagerness these women have to kifs me! Is it because I look like a man?"

But though she ridiculed the manners of the French court, fhe was very folicitous to enter into its intrigues. Louis XIV. then very young, was enamoured of Mademoiselle de Mancini, niece to Cardinal Mazarine: Christina flattered their passion, and offered her service. " I would fain be your confidante," faid the; " if you

love, 'you must marry."

The murder of Monaldeschi is, to this hour, an infcrutable mystery: many particulars have been related from the Trinitarian friar of Fontainbleau, who confessed him in the gallery des Cerfs, and who faw him affaffinated; but they do not remove the veil. Whatever was Monaldeschi's crime, whatever were the rights of Christina, and however specious the pretences by which flattery and cunning influenced the fupine, or corrupt jurisconfults to justify it, the fact was, without doubt, most flagitiously wicked.

It is, however, of a piece with the expressions constantly used by Christina, in her letters, with respect to those with whom she was offended, for the scarce ever fignified her displeasure without threatening the

life.

fife of the offender. If you fail in your duty," faid the to her fecterary (whom the fent to Stockholm, after her abdication) not all the power of the King of Sweden shall fave your life, though you should take shelter in his arms."

In the affair of the Franchises, the pretended rights of which she afferted with great haughtiness, she wrote thus to the Pope's officers: "Take my word, that those whom you have condemned to die, shall, if it please God, live some time longer; and if it happens that they die a violent death, be affured that they shall not die alone."

A musician having quitted her service for that of the Duke of Savoy, she was so transported with rage as to disgrace herself by these words, in a letter written with her own hand: "He lives only for me; and if he does not sing for me, he shall not sing long for any body.—It is his duty to live only in my service; and if he does not, he shall forely repent it."

Bayle was also threatened very severely, for having said that the letter which Christina wrote, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was a remain of Protestantism; but he made his peace, by apo-

logies and fubmission.

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Upon the whole, she appears to have been an uncommon mixture of faults and great qualities, which, however it might excite fear and respect, was by no means amiable. She had wit, tafte, parts, and learning; fhe was indefatigable upon the throne, great in private life, firm in misfortunes, impatient of contradiction; and, except in the love of letters, inconstant in her inclinations. The most remarkable instance of this fiekleness is, that, after she had abdicated the crown of Sweden, the intrigued for that of Poland. She was, in every action and pursuit, violent and ardent in the highest degree; impetuous in her defires, dreadful in her refentment, and fickle in her conduct. She fays of herfelf, that the was mistrustful, ambitious, passionate, haughty, impatient, contemptuous, fatirical, incredulous, undevout, of an ardent and violent temper, and extremely amorous: a disposition, however, to which, if she may be believed, her pride and her virtue were always fuperiour. In general, her failings were those of her fex, and her virtues the virtues of our's. At the statement and carries in a solver, the model or how good

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DALBE Berton de Grillon, descended from a very ancient family, was born at Murs, in Provence, in the year 1541.

The fports of his childhood diffinguished a warlike genius; his greatest pleasure was in the clashing of arms, found of trumpets, or neighing of horfes. He followed, with the utmost ardour, parties of racing, wrestling, and other exercises which tended to give him vigour, dexterity, and courage, At the age of fixteen he obtained leave of his father to ferve a campaign under the

duke

duke de Guise, and for that purpose repaired to Paris, where his birth, vivacity, graceful person, and ardour for glory, procured him the best reception, and highest distinctions. In quality of volunteer he attended the duke de Guise, at the siege of Calais; and was the first who mounted the breach made in the important fort of Risban.

The officer who commanded in Risban, no fooner discovered Grillon upon the breach, than aftonished at so daring an attempt, and to punish him for such an excess of rashness, he attempted to throw him into the moat; but the chevalier de Grillon, being aware of his intention, attacked, difarmed, and threw him down first; and, without confidering whether he was fupported, he forced his way into the fort, put all he met to the fword, with fo intrepid a courage, that alone and unaffifted he fultained the united efforts of the befreged, till he was joined by those that followed him.

To the prowess of this hero our historian attributes the conquest of Calais; from this moment he was confidered as one of the greatest warriours of the age, and pitched upon by the duke for the execution of the most arduous enterprizes. At Guines he reaped fresh laurels, and had the honour of first mounting the ramparts of that place. Soon

Soon after he was introduced to Henry II. by the duke de Guife, with these words, This gentleman has no other fortune except his birth and his fword; but I have a frong prefage, that he will one day become formidable to the enemies of your majesty." Henry received him graciously, gave him a benefice, and appointed him captain of five hundred men, in a regiment of fix thoufand, commanded by the baron Defaudret. This post he soon quitted from dislike to the character of his colonel, and an eager defire to mix in buffer scenes. By his means the duke de Guise suppressed that dangerous conspiracy of d'Amboise, formed by the prince of Condé, which threatened the lives of the Guifes; the liberty of the king, and the extinction of the catholick religion. at the Mesoson to.

We next find him performing wonders at the fiege of Rouen, where he ferved as a volunteer, and then attaching himself with inflexible loyalty to the interest of his king, Francis II. against the prince of Condé, for whom he had the highest personal esteem and friendship. At the battle of Dreux, fought between that prince, as general of the Hugnenots, and the constable, who commanded the king's army, Grillon was greatly instrumental in the defeat and cap-

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tivity of the former. Observing that the right wing of the Huguenot infantry was not supported, he instantly assembled a body of volunteers, attacked them with fo much fory in flank that he put them in diforder, and changed the fortune of the day: a glory which he purchased at the price of his blood, having received two wounds. A second time he was wounded in the bloody action of St. Denis. Immediately after which battle the duke of Anjou fent Grillon, the count de Brifac, and the viscount Pompadour, to take possession of Mucidan. It was taken, and Grillon, though wounded, had all the glory of that action; his two affociates being both killed in the beginning of the engagement. On this occasion it was that Charles IX. raifed him to the post of colonel of horse.

Grillon next distinguished himself at the siege of Poictiers, where he appeared at the head of every sally made by the garrison. Our authour speaks in raptures of his conduct, though he informs us of Moncatour, Grillon, after giving a thousand glorious proofs of his courage, gave a very signal one of his generosity.

A Hugonot soldier, believing that in him he should destroy one of the great supports of the Catholicks, resolved to kill him, to

revenge

revenge the death of fo many Calvinias to whom the arm of this great warriour had been fatal: the foldier concealed himfelf in a place from whence he could put his defign in execution, knowing that Grillon, when he returned from the pursuit of the fugitives, must pass the way : the foldier fired, but only wounded him in the arm: Grillon. incensed at this treachery, ran and seized the affaffin; but at the infrant his fword was lifted up, the foldier fell at his feet, and asked his life: "Thank my religion," replied Grillon, " and blush that it is not thine : go, I grant thee thy life; and could there be any reliance on the word of one who can be a rebel to his king, and equally faithlefs to religion, I would demand thy promise never again to draw a sword but in the fervice of thy lawful fovereign." The foldier, confounded and penetrated at this instance of mercy, folemnly vowed to be no longer of the number of rebels, and to return to the Catholicks.

At the fiege of St. Jean d'Angely, he formed the breach, and carried the town fword in hand at the head of his own troops, unsupported by the rest of the army. In this service he received a wound, which gave Charles IX. great uneasiness, as it was thought dangerous. During his A a 2 confine-

confinement, he was honoured with a visit from the king; who giving him his hand, said, "Your valour, zeal for my service, and the success which has followed your exploits, are above praise;" then embracing him, he added at taking leave, "adieu, brave Grillon," a name he always with the

justest title preserved.

After the recovery of his wounds it was that Grillon visited Italy, Malta, and combated with great zeal the timid specious arguments of those powers who refused to accede to the christian league against the infidels. We are told, that he was the great instrument of the confederacy formed about this time, in consequence of which the famous battle of Lepanta was fought. What share our hero had in this memorable victory, we are informed in these words:

"Don John of Austria, when he reviewed his forces, had discovered some armed vessels; but they appeared to be in so defenceless a condition, that he thought it would be impossible to make use of them; and being informed that no officer chose to accept the command of them, he gave orders that they should be kept at a distance; apprehending they would rather be an incumbrance than of any service to the sleet. Grillon, a simple knight of the galleys of Malta.

Malta, accustomed to give orders for victory, seized with eagerness an opportunity so agreeable to his bravery; assured of his own heart, and relying on his good fortune, he hesitated not a moment to ask Don John's permission to command those vessels; and promised he would meet either death or victory. This proposal, from any other besides Grillon, would have been rejected as rash; but his great courage, and resources in extremity, joined to the air and considence of a hero assured of success, so charmed Don John, and all the generals, that he obtained what he so ardently wished for.

The Turks, who faw these boats so ill provided with soldiers, approached with the utmost distain, believing that nothing was so easy as to seize them. They paid dear for this attempt; and were convinced that victory was not so certain as they had flattered themselves. Never hero fought with more resolution and calmness than Grillon.

"The most daring were seized with terror; wherever he engaged, Turks fell in heaps around him: his followers, animated by his example, imitate him; attack, and con-

quer.

"The barbarians, feeing the number of men in these victorious barks did not lessen, A a 3 and and that their fury and ardour for victory were fill the fame, cried out, That heaven certainly supplied this hero with Christans. or they must arise out of the waves, to fight under him. All their eyes were fixed on him: a cloud of arrows covered him: he received one, which pierced his arm; he drew it out, and, exasperated at the wound, made redoubled efforts, filling the veffels he attacked with flaughtered Turks. This bravery had few examples. The generals of the Ottoman fleet could scarce believe their enemy was mortal; and those of the Christian navy beheld, with the utmost admiration and aftonishment, this prodigy of valour.

"The glory of this action impelled those who were witnesses of it, to the generous resolution of devoting their lives to their religion and country; the combat became general; the bravery of the Christians made these barbarians feel, that valour can supply the place of numbers. A thousand times Grillon dared death by plunging himself into the midst of danger, or in assisting and rescuing those who wanted his aid.

"The corfairs of Algiers and Tripoli, feeing victory declare in favour of the league, resolved to seize the Maltese galleys, that they might assume to themselves the glory of this important prize: fuccess at first favoured their attempt; they surrounded the galleys, and were just upon the point of taking them, which Grillon pereiving, he immediately came up, and compelled the enemy to defend themselves: they fought the more resolutely, as they were eager to obtain such a prize; but all their efforts ferved only to render the glory of their conquerour still more conspicuous.

"He was chosen as the most worthy to carry the news to the pontiff, which office he accepted, notwithstanding a wound he received in the arm, and was received by his holiness with very uncommon marks of

distinction."

His fame rose so high, that it excited the jealousy and emulation of all the young contemporary warriours: among these was Bussi d'Amboise, a man greatly esteemed at the court of France for his valour, but so insolent and presumptuous, as rendered all intimacy with him dangerous. Bussi, piqued at the superiour reputation of Grillon, determined to fight him. Grillon was not less jealous of his honour: they accidentally met in the Rue St. Honore, and Bussi asked with a haughty air, What is it o'clock? The hour of thy death, replied Grillon, putting his hand upon his sword. A sierce combat

combat began; courage and dexterity were employed with equal advantage on both fides; but they were parted by some lords of the court. Our authour, inconfisently enough, gives the advantage to Grillon, though no circumstance in the relation of the combat feems to flew the fuperiourity on either fide; but to be a hero, he must be made conqueror on every occasion. This rencounter produced an animofity, which must have terminated in blood, had not the greatness of Grillon's mind gained a more glorious victory than ever his arm could. Both the warriours had accompanied the duke of Anjou to Poland, on his election to that crown: paffing through Germany, Buffi quarrelled with fome Saxon officers, feveralof whom he put to death or wounded in his cups; upon which he was tried and condemned to die by the laws of the country.

at that instant forgot that they were enemies, and in Bussi beheld a man whose bravery did honour to the French, and one who owed him satisfaction for the contemptuous look he gave him in the king's chamber. He restected on the disgrace it would be to the French nobility for such a man as Bussi to perish with so much ignoming: that it was

an infult on the king of Poland to proceed to fuch extremity with one who had the honour to be ranked among his attendants. Urged by these reasons, Grillon solicited, persuaded, searched for friends, who seconded him, and at length obtained Bussi's liberty.

Bussi, confounded at Grillon's generosity, was not recovered from the astonishment which had seized him, when he saw a gentle man enter his chamber, who told him, that Grillon desired to sight him: and that

he: had no other intention in the service he had done him; for which he owed him no

aciknowledgments.

Bussi, who could not fear that his refusal would be imputed to want of courage, answered the gentleman, that he should be blamed by all men of honour, and six an external stain upon his character, if he was to draw his sword against a man who had just saved his life; and immediately mounting his horse, went to Grillon. After leaving his sword in his saddle, he approached him with an air of frankness and esteem; saying, to you I owe a life, which, as a proof of my gratitude, I here protest shall be facrificed for your service. When he had said these words, he advanced to embrace

brace him: but Grillon, incapable of difguife, rejected his offer, and declared that he had no other motive in preferving his life, than to deliver him from a death unworthy of a man of honour, whose errour had only been occasioned by wine, and it a order to deprive him of that life in a combat, which he required of him to put to hazard, as a proof of his gratitude.

Buffi, amazed, confused, and diffressed at Grillon's resolution, stood a moment filent, pensive, and motionless; at last, recovering himself, he asked Grillon with a warmth, if he had only saved his life, that he might expose him to the world as a monster of ingratitude, unworthy his granerosity; that he, Buffi, should purchasse too dearly the service he had done him, were the to be compelled to draw his sword against his benefactor; that he should not think his honour stained, was he even tamely to bear an insult from him without revenging it.

These words, uttered with the air and tone of a man penetrated with the deepest anguish and gratitude, disarmed Grillon, who made no other answer, than giving him his hand, which Bussi, with tears in his eyes, tenderly pressed; thus these two great men embraced.

embraced, vowing an eternal friendship for each other, of which Grillon gave Buffi

many proofs.

Before this glorious action, he released by his valour another attendant of the duke's out of priton. The exploits he performed at the fiege of Rochelle were proofs of undaunted courage; but they favour for much of rathness, that we cannot rank them among the actions of a hero, especially as many of them were unnecessary, and done out of pure oftentation. What redounds more to his reputation than all these romantick acts of chivalry is the fol-

lowing anecdote:

. After the dreadful massacre at Paris, the prince of Condé, who was made prisoner on that occasion, contrived his escape by rneans of three discontented courtiers, Fervaques, Lavardin, and Roquelaure. No fooner had he taken flight, than Fervaques gave the king information, that Roquelaure and Lavardin had agreed to follow him. and take possession of some towns. Fervaques was suspected to have delayed giving this intelligence, till he was affored they were out of reach. The suspicion was intimated by his enemies to Henry, who, in his wrath, declared that his head should anfwer for his treachery; adding, that whoever

ever gave notice to the traitor should share

Grillon faw the king's fury without furprize; but, knowing him capable of destroying an innocent man, he trembled with horrour when he heard him vow the death of Fervaques, a man of quality, and an officer of acknowledged bravery: prejudiced in his favour, he could not believe him capable of fo mean an artifice; but even supposing him guilty, he did not think his crime deferved an ignominious death: to fecure his person, and make him prifoner, was all the punishment that he thought his crime merited. But that moderation which can calmly proportion the punishment to the crime, was unknown to Henry III, of a disposition which inclined him always to extremes; his frenzy feldom knew any bounds. Continue & supplied

Grillon, agitated by a thousand different reflections, was equally alarmed at the violent resolution of the king, and the imminent danger to which Fervaques was exposed: distinguished for a magnanimity which made him incapable of fear, he resolved to save him; and despising the danger of a discovery, the excessive delicacy of his friendship persuaded him that he ought to run all hazards to preserve the life of a man

of honour, and hinder the king from doing an injustice which would render him still more odious to his subjects. He went to him, and said, My dear Fervaques, the king, who is persuaded that you have favoured the escape of Roquelaure and Lavardin, under pretence of giving them up to his vengeance, has avowed your death: I do not ask you to confess whether his suspicious are just; to justify myself for the step I am going to take, I am willing to believe you innocent: sty this instant, and save your life from the king's rage.

How sensible am I, replied Fervaques, of this heroick proof of your friendship: I am resolved to sly, not from a sense of guilt, but to escape the sury of a king, who so little merits the sidelity of his subjects, or the generous and inviolable attachment of the brave Grillon. Fervaques instantly sled,

and joined the King of Navarre.

Henry was extremely incensed when he heard of Fervaques's escape; for he was some moments uncertain on which of those who had heard him vow Fervaques's death, to fix his suspicions; but at length they fell upon Grillon. His esteem for him, while it made him wish him innocent, added strength to those suspicions.

Henry

Henry was agitated with these different emotions, when Grillon appeared before him: Fervaques (said he to him, with a look of rage) has escaped my vengeance, and leaves me no other hope of executing it, but upon him who has been the instrument of his escape. Do you know who the man is? Yes, sire, replied Grillon. Well then; said the king with warmth, name him.

I will never be the accuser of any besides myself, answered Grillon; but the fear of exposing the innocent to your majesty's refentment, obliges me to give up the guilty it yes, sire, see before you the man you ought to punish; one who would have considered himself as the assassin of Fervaques, had he conceased from him a secret on which his life depended! mine is at your disposal; but it is less dear to me than the honour of saving a subject (possibly innocent of the crime laid to his charge) whose blood may be one day usefully shed in your majesty's service.

Henry III. resolving upon the death of the duke of Guise, pitched upon Grillon to accomplish this hazardous enterprize. He called the chevalier to his cabinet, and justified his design, by recalling to view the duke's whole conduct, his strict connections with the duke of Savoy, the terrible day of

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the barricades, the fad alternative this ambitious man had reduced him to, of condefeending to a shameful and precipitate flight, of abandoning his crown and liberty to the power of a rebellious subject, whose criminal views extended even to the throne. Can there be a crime more worthy of death? continued the king. Are not you of opinion that the duke de Guise deserves it? I am. fire, replied Grillon. It is well, returned Henry: it is your hand I have chosen to give it him. I fly, fire, answerred Grillon; and your majesty may be affured that my fword shall pierce his bosom, though the same moment that gives him death were likewife to be my laft.

As foon as he had spoke these words, which he pronounced with the liveliness and fire that accompanied all he said and did, he slew to the door; but the king cried out, Stop, and hear what I have to say: It is not my intention that you should fight with the duke de Guise; I will not risk the life of a man so sincerely attached, and of so much use to me as you are. The title of chief of the league alone renders the duke guilty of high treason. Well, sire, replied Grillon, let him be pronounced worthy of death and executed. But, Grillon, said Henry, are you not sensible what a risk I

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shall

shall run, and what fresh troubles I may involve my kingdom in, if I command him to be seized? It is impossible for me to punish, in a legal manner, this enemy, who is become more powerful in this state than myself; he must fall by some unforeseen stroke; and it is from you that I expect this important service, which I promise you to recompense by the staff of constable of France, which I shall see in your hands, without fearing you will ever make an illuse of the unlimited power it confers.

At these words Grillon was struck dumb with grief and astonishment; but at length, recovering his speech, he said, The proof which your majesty has given me that my conduct, though uniformly irreproachable, has not been able to gain me your esteem, determines me to retire to my own family, whose name and reputation I will never

tarnish by an unworthy action.

I know you, Grillon, replied the king, and no one has a higher share in my esteem; but do you consider, continued he, after a moment's pause, that my life and my dignity depend upon the death of the duke de Guise? It is that only that can secure my crown and safety: and, in order to prevent innumerable evils, I can think of no other method.

method to get rid of him: can you then refule me the only affiltance I can have recourse to?

Ah, fire! replied Grillon, fay no more—fuffer me to fly far from this court, and blush in silence at the remembrance of having heard my king (for whom I am so ready to lay down my life a thousand times) desire me to facrifice that love for true glory, which cost me so much blood to acquire an esteem I have not been able to obtain. Ah, fire! I cannot support the thought, I shudder to see your majesty led away by the counsels of minions unworthy of your ear.

It is enough, faid Henry, interrupting Grillon (who thought he read in the eyes of the offended monarch a concern for the confidence he had placed in him, as also the fatal resolution of securing his secrecy, perhaps by his death.)—Sire, proceeded the chevalier, the proof (and I may venture to call it a generous one) which I gave you of my way of thinking, when, to save Fervaques from your resentment, I exposed myself to it, ought to have convinced your majesty that Grillon would never consent to commit an action beneath himself. You may be led to imagine that the same generofity will prompt me to forget the duke is B b 2

my enemy, and to give him warning of the peril he is in; but to spare your majesty any trouble on that head, I intreat you (if my folemn promise of keeping this fatal fecret is not enough) to make yourfelf easy by fecuring my person this moment.

No, Grillon, replied the king; I know, I esteem, and love you; your word is sufficient; and I forgive you a refusal, which is wholly owing to your too ferupulous demand to a what shi h days

licacy.

Befieged with a handful of men in Quilleboeuf by M. Villars, at the head of the rebels, he refused to furrender, though the place was not tenable, making this refolute reply to the enemy's fummons, "Villars is without, and Grillon is within." In effect he foiled all the endeavours of that experienced officer. Yet, notwithstanding his valour and fidelity, which rendered him the favourite of five successive monarchs, he could never obtain preferment fuitable to his merit; which his biographer attributes to the blunt honesty and frankness of his disposition, though it is probable that Henry IV. in particular would have elevated him to the dignity of mareschal, had he not perceived his talents were rather calculated for a subordinate capacity, than for the command

mand of armies. Difgust, in some measure, induced Grillon to retire to his country estate, a little before the death of that monarch, who preserved the highest regard for our hero, and a constant intercourse by letters, during the short period of his life. The following anecdote, perfectly of a piece with the superstition of the times,

is related by our authour:

"Henry III. was at Avignon in 1574, with Henry king of Navarre, Henry prince of Condé (who was poisoned at St. Jean d'Angely, the fifth of March 1588) and Henry duke de Guise. These four princes were at play with dice in Grillon's house on a marble table; all on a sudden blood spouted out, and covered their hands, though they never could discover from whence it came. This accident broke up the party: they argued differently upon it: but, since the violent deaths of these four princes, those who were witnesses of this fact, looked on it as a fatal presage of the death they were to expect."

Not long after the affaffination of Henry the great, Grillon, whose health had been long impaired, became sensible that he had depended too much upon his own strength; for he was so extremely weakened that his body.

body, covered with wounds, refused the affiltance of medicine: the pains he fuffered were acute and universal: yet his courage and refolution never deferted him; the day before he expired the marquis de Javon, son of one of his fifters, whom he tenderly loved, flanding by his bed-fide, his eyes fwimming in tears, he faid to him, " Nephew, do not weep for my death; my life is no longer useful to the state." He bore his illness, not only without murmuring, but with the submission worthy of a Christian: he died the fecond of December, 1616, after having received the facraments, in the feventys fourth year of his age. His body was carried to the church of the Cordeliers, and deposited in the tomb of his ancestors. His funeral oration was pronounced by father Bening, a Jesuit.

In Grillon the focial and heroick virtues were remarkably united; superiour to flattery, he was foud of neither giving nor receiving praises, and was only solicitous to deserve them: a slave to his word, no one ever had cause to repent being engaged with him: the secrets he was entrusted with were to him a sacred deposit: humane and generous to excess, he was a never-failing resource to those who wanted his assistance;

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adored by the foldiers, no danger had power to intimidate them, when they were commanded by Grillon. The obedience of the troops was less owing to the authority of his post, than the confidence they had in his valour: the officers and foldiers were so attached to him, that if a principle of duty and virtue had not secured their obedience to their king, gratitude and respect for their general would have confirmed it.

The king having once made him a prefent of ten thousand crowns (a very considerable fum for those days) he distributed it among the soldiers of his regiment, without re-

ferving any for himfelf.

He was always inviolably attached to the kings, never deferting their interests, notwithstanding the contagious examples fo frequent at court; where perfidy was rewarded with the highest dignities, and rebellion affumed the specious appearance of religion: he was not infensible to innocent pleafures, but never carried them to excess. So many united virtues were not without fome defects; the character of Grillon is too great to make it necessary for his historian to flatter him. He took fire at an equivocal expression, and often carried his resentments to excess. This captious delicacy was the fource of a great number of combats and duels,

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duels, which made his fociety dangerous; his frankness sometimes sunk into abuse; he had a habit of swearing which he knew not how to conquer, even while he was at confession.

Such was the brave Grillon. He had few faults, and many virtues. While probity and valour are dear to the French nation, his name will be mentioned with honour.

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# LIFE

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# INIGO JONES.

TOWARDS the end of James the First's reign, Genius was called out and appeared. The magnificent temper or taste of the duke of Buckingham led him to collect pictures, and pointed out the study of them to prince Charles. Rubens came over, Inigo Jones arose, and architecture broke forth in all the lustre and purity of Rome and Athens.

The greatest artist of this profession that has appeared in these kingdoms, and so great, that, in the reign of arts, we scarce know the name of another architect, was INIGO JONES, who, if a Table of Fame, like that in the Tatler, were to be formed for men of real and indisputable genius in every country.

country, would fave England from the difgrace of not having her representative among the Arts. She adopted Holbein and Vandyck, she borrowed Rubens, she produced Inigo Jones. Vitruvius drew up his grammar, Palladio shewed him the practice, Rome displayed a theatre worthy of his emulation, and king Charles was ready to encourage, employ, and reward his talents. This is the history of Inigo Jones as a

genius.

He was born about 1572, the fon of a cloth-worker; and, by the most probable accounts, was bound apprentice to a joiner; but even in that obscure situation the brightness of his capacity burst forth so strongly, that he was taken notice of by one of the great lords at court, who fent him to Italy to study landscape painting, to which his inclination then pointed. He was no fooner at Rome than he found himself in his proper fohere: he felt that nature had not formed him to decorate cabinets, but defign palaces. He dropt the pencil, and conceived Whitehall. In the state of Venice he saw the works of Palladio, and learned how beautiful tafte may be exerted on a less theatre than the capital of an empire. How his abilities diffinguished themselves in a spot where they certainly had no opportunity to act.

act, we are not told, though it would not be the least curious part of his history: certain it is, that, on the strength of his reputation at Venice, Christian IV. invited him to Denmark, and appointed him his architect; but on what buildings he was employed in that country we are yet to learn. James I. found him at Copenhagen, and queen Anne took him in the quality of her architect to Scotland. He ferved prince Henry in the same capacity, and the place of furveyor-general of the works was granted to him in reversion. On the death of that prince, with whom at least all his lamented qualities did not die, Jones travelled once more into Italy, and, affifted by ripeness of judgment, perfected his tafte. To the interval between these voyages I should be inclined to affign those buildings of Inigo. which are less pure, and border too much upon that baftard stile, which one may call King James's Gothick. Inigo's defigns of that period are not Gothick; but have a littleness of parts, and a weight of ornaments, with which the revival of the Grecian taste was encumbered, and which he shook off in his grander defigns. The furveyor's place fell, and he returned to England; and, as if architecture was not all he had learned at Rome, with an air of Roman difindifinterestedness, he gave up the profits of his office, which he found extremely in debt, and prevailed upon the comptroller and paymaster to imitate his example, till

the whole arrears were cleared.

In 1620 he was employed in a manner very unworthy of his genius: king James fet him upon discovering, that is, gueffing, who were the founders of Stone-henge. His ideas were all romanized; confequently his partiality to his favourite people, which ought rather to have prevented him from charging them with that mass of barbarous cluminess, made him conclude it a Roman temple. It is remarkable, that whoever has treated of that monument, has bestowed on it whatever class of antiquity he was peculiarly fond of; and there is not a heap of stones in these northern countries, from which nothing can be proved, but has been made to depose in favour of some of those fantastical hypotheses. Where there was fo much room for visions, the Phænicians could not avoid coming in for their share of the foundation; and, for Mr. Toland's part, he discovered a little Stone henge in Ireland, built by the druidess Gealcopa, (who does not know the druidefs Gealcopa?) who lived at Inifoen in the county of Donegal. al seed of Rober with an air of Roman

In the fame year Jones was appointed one of the commissioners for the repair of St. Paul's but which was not commenced till the year 1633, when Laud, then bishop of London, laid the first stone, and Inigo the fourth. In the restoration of that cathedral he made two capital faults. He first renewed the fides with very bad Gothick, and then added a Roman portico, magnificent and beautiful indeed, but which had no affinity with the ancient parts that remained, and made his own Gothick appear ten times heavier. He committed the fame error at Winchester, thrusting a screen in the Roman or Grecian tafte into the middle of the cathedral. Jones indeed was by no means fuccessful when he attempted Gothick. The chapel of Lincoln's Inn has none of the charactericks of that architecture. The cloyfter beneath fcems oppressed by the weight of the building above wind a comme new tools to emphasive

The authors of the life of Jones place the terecting of the Banqueting-house in the reign of king Charles; but it appears, from the accounts of Nicholas Stone, that it was begun in 1619, and finished in two years—a small part of the pile designed for the place of our kings; but so complete in itself, that it stands a model of the most pure and

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beautiful taffe. Several plates of the intended palace at Whitehall have been given; but, Mr. Walpole thinks, from no finished defign. The four great sheets are evidently made up from general hints; nor could fuch a fource of invention and tafte as the mind of Inigo, ever produce fo much fameness. The firange kind of cherubims on the towers at the end are prepofterous ornaments, and, whether of Inigo or not, bear no relation to the rest. The great towers in the front are too pear, and evidently borrowed from what he had feen in Gothick. not in Roman buildings. The circular court is a picturefque thought; but without meaning or utility. The whole fabrick, however, was fo glorious an idea, that one forgets for a moment (fays Mr. Walpole) in the regret for its not being executed, the confirmation of our liberties, obtained by a melancholy scene that passed before the windows of that very Banqueting-house.

In 1623 he was employed at Somerset-house, where a chapel was to be fitted up for the Infanta, the intended bride of the prince. The chapel is still in being. The front to the river, part only of what was defigned, and the water-gate, were erected afterwards on the designs of Inigo, as was

the gate at York-stairs.

On the accession of Charles, Jones was continued in his posts under both king and queen. His fee, as surveyor, was eight shillings and sourpence a day, with an allowance of 46l. a year for house-rent, besides a clerk, and incidental expences. What greater rewards he had are not upon record. Considering the havock made in offices and repositories during the war, one is glad of being able to recover the smallest notices.

During the prosperous state of the king's affairs, the pleasures of the court were carried on with much tafte and magnificence. Poetry, painting, music, and architecture, were all called in to make them rational amusements. Mr. Walpole is of opinion, that the celebrated festivals of Louis XIV. were copied from the snews exhibited at Whitehall, in his time the most polite court in Europe. Ben Johnson was the laureat; Inigo Jones the inventor of the decorations; Laniere and Feraboico composed the fymphonies; the king, the queen, and the young nobility, danced in the interludes. We have accounts of many of those entertainments called masks: they had been introduced by Anne of Denmark.

Lord Burlington had a folio of the defigns for these solemnities, by Inigo's own hand, C c 2 confistThe harmony of these masks, scenes, &c.—
The harmony of these masks was a little interrupted by a war that broke out between the composers, Inigo and Ben; in which, whoever was the aggressor, the turbulent temper of Jonson took care to be most in the wrong. Nothing exceeds the grossness of the language that he poured out, except the badness of the verses that were the vehicle. There he fully exerted all the brutal abuse which his contemporaries were willing to think wit, because they were assaid of it; and which only seems to shew the arrogance of the man, who presumed to satyrize Jones and rival Shakespear.

Another person, who seems to have borne much refentment to Jones, was Philip earl of Pembroke. In the Harleian Library there is an edition of Stone-henge, which formerly belonged to that earl, the margins of which were full of abuse of Jones and others. Earl Philip's resentment was probably occasioned by some disagreement while Jones was employed at Wilton: there he built that noble front in a grotto at the end of the water. Wilton is one of the principal objects in the History of Arts and the Belles Lettres: Sir Philip Sidney wrote his Arcadia there for his fifter: Vandyck drew many of the race; Holbein and Inigo Tones · withou

Jones imagined the buildings; earl Thomas completed the collection of pictures, and affembled that throng of statues; and the last earl Henry has shewn, by a bridge designed by himself, that had Jones never lived, Wilton might yet have been a villa

worthy of ancient Rome.

The works of Inigo Jones are not scarce; Surgeons-hall is one of his best works. One of the most admired is the Arcade of Covent garden, and the church: \* "two ftructures. fays Mr. Walpole, of which I want talte to fee the beauties. In the Arcade there is nothing remarkable; the pilasters are as arrant and homely stripes as any plaisterer would make. The barn roof over the portico of the church strikes my eyes with as little idea of dignity or beauty, as it could do if it covered nothing but a barn. It must be owned that the defect is not in the architect, but in the order. Who ever faw a beautiful Tuscan building? Would the Romans have chosen that order for a temple?" The expence of building that church was Acook Simily s. H. L.

Jones, but executed by his scholar Webb. Jones was one of the first that observed the

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This was destroyed by fire about two years ago.

fame diminution of pilasters as in pillars. -Lindsay-house, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, which he built, owes its chief grace to this fingularity. In 1618 a special commission was iffued to the lord chancellor, the earls of Worcester, Pembroke, Arundel, and others, to plant, and reduce to uniformity Lincoln's-Inn-fields, as it thall be drawn by way of map, or ground-plot, by Inigo Jones, furveyor-general of the works. That square is laid out with a regard to so triffing a fingularity, as to be of the exact dimenfions of one of the pyramids: this would have been admired in those ages, when the Keep at Kenelworth Castle was erected in the form of a horse-fetter, and the Escurial in the shape of St. Laurence's gridiron, a last a constant as constant a later

Coleshill in Berkshire, the seat of Sir Matthew Pleydell, built in 1650, and Cobham-hall in Kent, were Jones's. He was employed to rebuild Castle Ashby, and finished one front; but the civil war interrupted his progress there, and at Stokepark, in Northamptonshire. Shaftsburyhouse, now the London Lying-in-hospital, on the east side of Aldersgate-street, is a beautiful front. The Grange, the seat of the lord chancellor Henley, in Hampshire,

is entirely of this mafter. It is not a large house, but by far one of the best proofs of his tafte. The hall, which opens to a small yestibule with a cupola, and the stair-case adjoining, are beautiful models of the pureft and most classic antiquity. The gate of Beaufort-garden, at Chelsea, designed by Jones, was purchased by Lord Burlington, and transported to Chiswick, where, in a temple, are some wooden feats with lions, and other animals, for arms, not of his most delicate imagination, brought from Tarthall., He drew a plan for a palace at Newmarket, but not that wretched hovel which stands there at present. One of the most beautiful of his works is the Queen's house at Greenwich. The first idea of the Hofpital is faid to have been taken by his fcholar Webb from his papers.

Inigo tasted early the misfortunes of his master. He was not only a favourite but a Roman catholic; in 1646 he paid 5451. for his delinquency and sequestration. Whether it was before or after this sine, it is uncertain, that he and Stone, the mason, buried their joint stock of ready money in Scotland-yard; but an order being published to encourage the informers of such concealments, and sour persons being privy to the spot,

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where the money was hid, it was taken up, and re-buried in Lambeth Marsh.

Grief, misfortune, and age, put an end to his life at Somerfet House, July 21, 16th of he heavent and de the 1791 and moit claffic antiquity. The gold

Beaution garden, ht Circling, deligned by Jones, was purchased by Lord Bort agrees, and maniferred to Chilard ... where, in a teners are a resear appoint another captures. floor and to some groups and religious works bus specification of the second started ind. He draw a plan for a palone at bloom enached distributions and exchanged and same Bands there, at motions! One of the most bendaland of the worker's the Cornels house at Cornels the Halfpiled is first to have been taken by the folialest

The delice property of the confection of the the most five age and some of the control base a ROTHRODOWN IN 1600 HO WILL SAISH WAS AND MERCHANIST AND LOSS OF THE METERS OF THE PROPERTY AND AND THE PROPERTY OF the state of the state of the state of the state of The find he' and he are the manner that he निमानिक मिल कर्मा व विकास कर्मा महें जिल्लानपूर्ण है, पूर्व के किए प्रता के **मांस**ड SOME elient titles to hely health by can be to the be that in the classes of his topicer of the

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THEODORE,
King of Consider

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TN this account of Theodore, his character, we must observe, is represented in

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the most favourable light.

THEODORE I. King of Corfica, Baron Niewhoff, Grandee of Spain, Baron of England, Peer of France, Baron of the Holy Empire, Prince of the Papal Throne; for thus he styled himself. " A man whose claim to royalty," fays an ingenious authour, " was as indisputable as the most ancient titles to any monarchy can pretend to be; that is, the choice of his subjects; the volunvoluntary election of an injured people, who had the common right of mankind to freedom, and the uncommon refolution of determining to be free." It was on March 15, 1736, whilft the Corfican maleontents were fitting in council, that an English vessel from Tunis, with a passport from our consult there, arrived at a port then in possession of the malcontents. A stranger on board this vessel, who had the appearance of a person of distinction, no sooner went on shore, but he was received with singular honours by the principal persons, who saluted him with the sitles of excellency and viceroy of Corfica.

His attendants confisted of two officers, a fecretary, a chaplain, a few domestick and Morocco slaves. He was conducted to the bishop's palace; called himself Lord Theodore; whilst the chiefs knew more about him than they thought convenient to de-

clare.

From this veffel that brought him were debarked to pieces of cannon, 4000 fire-locks, 3000 pair of shoes, a great quantity of provisions, and coin to the amount of 200,000 ducats. Two pieces of cannon were placed before his door, and he had 400 soldiers posted for his guard. He created officers, formed 24 companies of soldiers, dif-

diffributed among the malcontents the arms and the shoes he had brought with him, conferred knighthood on one of the chiefs, appointed another his treasurer, and professed the Roman Catholic religion.

Various conjectures were formed in different courts concerning him; the eldest fon of the Pretender, Prince Ragotski, the Duke de Ripperda, Count de Bonneval, were each, in their turns, supposed to be this stranger. All Europe was puzzled; but the country of our stranger was soon difcovered: he was, in fact, a Prussian, well known by the name of Theodore Anthony, Baron Niewhost.

Theodore was a knight of the Teutonic order, had fuccessively been in the service of several German princes, had seen Holland, England, France, Portugal; gained the considence of the great at Lisbon, and passed there for a charge d'affaires from the emperour.

This extraordinary man, with an agree able person, had resolution, and strong natural parts, and was capable of any enterprize. He was about to years of age.—Upon his first landing, the chiefs of the Corsicans publickly declared to the people, that it was to him they were to be indebted for their liberties; that he was arrived in D d

order to deliver the island from the tyran-

nical oppression of the Genoese.

The general affembly offered him the crown not as any fudden act into which they had been surprized, but with all the precaution that people could take to fecure their freedom and felicity under it. Theodore, however, contented himself with the title of governor-general. In this quality, he affembled the people, and administered an oath for preferving eternal peace among themselves; and severely did he exact obedience to this law. He was again offered the title of King; he accepted it; on Sunday, the 15th of April, 1736, was crowned King of Corfica, and received the oath of fidelity from his principal fubjects, and the acclamations of all the people.

The Genoese, alarmed at these proceedings, publickly declared him and his adherents guilty of high treason; caused it to be reported, that he governed in the most despotick manner, even to the putting to death many principal inhabitants, merely because they were Genoese; than which nothing could be more false, as appears from his manifesto, in answer to the edict. Theodore, however, having got together near 25,000 men, found himself master of a country where the Genoese durst not

appear: he carried Port Vecchio, and on May 3, blocked up the city of Bastia, but was foon obliged to retire. He then feparated his force, and was fuccefsful in his conquests, and came again before Bastia. which foon submitted to him. His court became brilliant, and he conferred titles of nobility upon his principal courtiers.

Towards the month of July, murmurs were spread of great diffatisfactions arifing from the want of Theodore's promifed fuccours: on the other hand, a confiderable armament failed from Barcelona, as was supposed in his favour. At the fame time France and England firially forbid their fubjects to affift in any way the malcontents.

on Sept. 2. Theodore prefided at a gene--ral affembly, and affured his subjects anew of the speedy arrival of the so-muchwanted fuccours. Debates ran high, and Theodore was given to understand, that before the end of October he must refign fovereign authority, or make good his promise. Theodore, in the mean time, received large fums, but nobody knew from whence they came : he armed fome barques, and chaced those of the Genoese which lay near the island. He now instituted the order of the Deliverance, in memory of his delivering the country from the dominion

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resendant stantage continues

of the Genoese. The monies he had received, he caused to be new coined, and his affairs feemed to have a promising afpect; but the fcene presently changed.

In the beginning of November, he affembled the chiefs, and declared that he would not keep them any longer in a state of uncertainty, their fidelity and confidence demanding of him the utmost efforts in their favour: that he had determined to find out in person the succours he had so long expected. The chiefs affured him of their determined adherence to his interests. He named the principal among them to take the government in his absence, made all the necessary provisions, and recommended to them union in the strongest terms.

The chiefs, to the number of 47, attended him, with the utmost respect, on the day of his departure, to the water-fide, and even on board his veffel; where, after affectionately embracing them, he took his leave, and they returned on shore, and went immediately to their respective posts which he had assigned them; a demonstrative proof this, that he was not forced out of the island, did not quit it in disgust, or leave it in a manner inconfiftent with his toyal character.

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Thus ended the reign of Theodore, who arrived in a few days, disguised in the habit of an Abbé, at Livonia, and from thence, after a short stay, conveyed himself nobody knew whither. The next year, however, he appeared at Paris; but was ordered to depart the kingdom in 48 hours: he precipitately embarked at Rouen, and arrived at Amsterdam, attended by four Italian domesticks. He took up his quarters at an inn; and there two citizens arrested him, on a claim of 16,000 storing, but he foon obtained a protection, and found fome merchants who engaged to furnish him with a great quantity of ammunition for his faithful islanders. He accordingly went on board a frigate of 52 guns, and 250 men; but was foon afterwards, with two of his relations, feized at Naples, in the house of the Dutch consul, and fent prisoner to the fortress of Gaieta.

This unhappy monarch, whose courage had raised him to a throne, not by a fucceffion of bloody acts, but by the free choice of an oppressed nation, for many years struggled with fortune, and left no means untried which indefatigable policy, or folicitation of fuccours, could attempt, to recover his crown at length, he chose, for his retirement, a country where he

Dd 3 might might enjoy the participation of that liberty which he had so vainly endeavoured to fix to his Corficans; but his situation here by degrees grew wretched, and he was reduced so low, as to be, several years before his death, a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench. To the honour of some private persons, a charitable contribution was set on foot for him in 1753; and in 1757, at the expence of a gentleman, a marble was erected to his memory in the church-yard of St. Anne's, Westminster.

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### FONTAINE,

THE CELEBRATED

#### FRENCH POET.

CONTAINE, the celebrated French poet. and one of the first-rate geniuses of his age, was born at Chateau-Thierri, in Champaigne, the 8th of July, 1621, of a good extraction. At the age of 19, he entered amongst the Oratorians, but quitted that order eighteen months after. He was 22 years of age before he knew his own talents for poetry; but hearing an ode of Matherbe read, upon the affaffination of HenHenry IV. he was so taken with admiration of it, that the poetical fire, which had before laid dormant within him, seemed to be enkindled from that of the other great poet. He applied himself to read, to meditate, to repeat, in fine, to imitate, the works of Malherbe.

The first essays of his pen he consided to one of his relations, who made him read the best Latin authours, Horace, Virgil, Terence, Quintilian, &c. and then the best compositions in French and Italian. He applied himself likewise to the study of the Greek authours, particularly Plato and Plutatch.

Some time afterwards, his parents made him marry a daughter of a lieutenant-general, a relation of the great Racine. This young lady, besides her very great beauty, was remarkable for the delicacy of her wit, and Fontaine never composed any work without consulting her: but, as her temper was none of the best, to avoid dissension, he separated himself from her company as often as he well could.

The famous duchels of Bouillon, niece to cardinal Mazarin, being exiled to Chatteau-Thierri, took particular notice of Fon-aine. Upon her recall, he followed her to Paris, where, by the interest of one of

his relations, he got a pention fettled upon

He met with great friends and protectors amongst the most distinguished persons of the court, but Madame de la Sabliere was the most particular. She took him to live at her bouse, and it was then that Fontaine, divested of domestick concerns, lived a life conformable to his disposition, and cultivated an acquaintance with all the great men

of his age.

It was his custom, after he was fixed at Paris, to go every year, during the month of September, to his native place of Chateau-Thierri, and pay a vifit to his wife, carrying with him Racine, Despreaux, Chanelle, or some other celebrated writers. When he has fometimes gone thither alone, he has come away without remembering even to call upon her; but feldom omitted felling fome part of his lands, by which means he fquandered away a confiderable fortune. After the death of Madame de la Sabliere, he was invited into England, particularly by Madame Mazarin, and by St. Exremond, who promifed him all the fweets and comforts of life; but the difficulty of learning the English language, and the liberality of the duke of Burgundy, prevented his voyage. About.

About the end of the year 1692 he fell dangerously ill, and, as it is customary upon these occasions, in the Romish church, he made a general confession of his whole life to P. Pouguet, an oratorian; and, before he received the facrament, he fent for the gentlemen of the French academy, and, in their presence, declared his fincere compunction for having composed his Tales; a work he could not reflect upon without the greatest repentance and detestation; promiting that if it should please God to restore his health, he would employ his talents only in writing upon matters of morality or piety. He furvived this illness two years, living in the most exemplary and edifying manner, and died the 13th of March, 1695, being 74 years of age.

When they stripped his body, they found, next his fkin, a hair fhirt, which gave room for the following expression of the younger Racine:

#### When since the dealers of Madeine de la " Et l'Auteur de Joconde est orné d'un Cilice? the Ablertien I had very week see, and coord death

Fontaine's character is remarkable for that fimplicity, candour, and probity, feldom to be met with; of the obliging difpofition; cultivating a real friendflip with his brother poets and authours, and, what is MONE A

very

very rare, beloved and effected by them all. His conversation was neither gay nor brilliant, especially when he was not among his intimate friends.

One day, being invited to dinner at a farmer-general's, he eat a great deal, but did not speak; rising up from table very early, under pretext of going to the academy, one of the company represented to him that it was not yet a proper time.—
"Well," says he, " if it is not, I will stay a little longer."

He had one fon by his wife, in the year 1660. At the age of 14, he put him into the hands of M. de Harlay, the first president, recommending to him his education and fortune. It is faid, that having been a long time without seeing him, he happened to meet him one day visiting, without recollecting him again, and mentioned to the company that he thought that young man had a good deal of wit and understanding. When they told him it was his own son, he answered, in the most tranquil manner, "Ah! then I am very well contented with him."

An indifference, or rather an absence of mind, influenced his whole conduct, and rendered him often insensible to the inclemency of the weather. Madame de Bouillon,

illon, going one morning to Verfailles, faw him, abstracted in thought, sitting in an arbour: returning at night, the found him in the same place, and the same attitude. although it was very cold, and had rained almost the whole day. He carried this fimplicity fo far, that he was scarce sensible of the bad effects some of his writings might occasion, particularly his Tales.

In a great fickness, his confessor, exhorting him to prayer and alms-deeds; " As for alms-deeds," replied Fontaine, "I am not able, having nothing to give; but they are about publishing a new edition of my Tales, and the bookfeller owes me a hundred copies: you shall have them to fell, and diffribute their amount amongst il modring and

the poor."

Another time, P. Pouguet, exhorting him to repent of his faults, "If he has committed any," cried the nurse, " I am fure it is more from ignorance than malice, for he has as much fimplicity as an infant."

One time, having composed a Tale, wherein he made a profane application of those words of the gospel, " Lord, five talents thou didft deliver to me," he dedicated it, by a most ingenious prologue, to the celebrated Arnauld, telling him, it was to show to posterity the great esteem he had for

for that learned doctor. He was not fensible of the indecency of the dedication, and the profane application of the text, till Boileau and Racine represented it to him. He addressed another, by a dedication in the same manner, to the archbishop of Paris.

His Fables are an immortal work, exceeding every thing in that kind, both ancient and modern, in the opinion of the learned. People of taste, the oftener they read them, will find continually new beauties and charms, not to be met elsewhere.

The descendants of this great poet, during the regal government in France, were

exempted from all taxes and impositions, a privilege which the intendants of Soissons thought it an honour to confirm to them.

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